WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues)..... $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty..... 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V.---NO. 17. WEEKLY EDITION. FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY E PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET. (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

MRS. BROWN'S BUDGET.

The Casual Lodger.

It was more than five years ago and upwards as Mrs. Goldin' as lived opposite to me down Stephen way come in and says, 'Mrs Brown, mum, could you oblige me lett'in a party as did used to lodge with me'ave a bed for a night or two?'

I says, 'Excuse Mrs. Goldin,' a-refusin', but casuals is parties as I do not 'old with, thro' well remember'in' a lodger as Mrs. Warne as lived in Horseldown took in, and carried off the very feathers from out of the bed, a-fillin' up the tick with shavin's.'

'Oh,' she says, 'this, 'ere party is 'ighly respectable, and I'as got relations a-livin' down West end, as is quite quality thro' bein' titled.'

I says, 'Ah, indeed; but what sort of quality? cos,' I says, 'the title's a many as lives at the West End as 'olds up their 'eads very 'igh a-drivin' out in their pony pheatons, as I wouldn't be seen myself a-goin to a fair in the same cart along with.'

'Oh,' she says, 'this Wilkins is quite the gentleman tho' down in the world and he's a-goin' abroad in a few days and wants to live near the docks; and,' she says, 'I'll be answerable for 'im.'

I didn't much fancy takin' on 'im, but she said it was only for three days, leastways nights, as he'd be out all day, at the outside. So at last I give in and said as he might come, and come he did that werry evenin' not a-bringin' much with him, and a-sayin' as 'is boxes was aboard ship.

The moment as I set eyes on 'im I says to myself, 'Unshin'ton is the word,' as I knowed by 'is bloated look as he'd got, and bloodshot eyes as was a-starin' out of 'is 'ead thro' drink, and 'im that sloven as looked the drunkard all over.

He didn't say much, only as he were goin' out and wouldn't be in till about ten o'clock.

It was just on one when I let 'im in myself that gone in liquor as I didn't let 'im 'ave no candle, and made up my mind as he should walk 'is chalks, as the sayin' is, the fust thing a the mornin'.

Somehow I couldn't get to sleep, not comfortable, for I kep' fancyin' as I 'eard that party a-movin', and at last I couldn't bear it no longer, and out of bed I gets and goes to 'is door to listen.

It was a wild night, a-blowin' great guns, as the sayin' is, and the rain a-comin' down in torrents.

I was struck all of a 'eap when I got to 'is door, seeing as he'd got a light as showed under it.

I listens attentive, and if he wasn't a-stroppin' of a razor.

It gives me such a frightful turn as fust, but then I thought as p'raps he'd got to go aboard ship early, and thought as I'd go and wake Brown, but somethin' come over me as made me turn the 'andle of the door and look in.

There was that feller with his shirt and trousers on and 'is neck all bare a-brandishin' of the razor about and a-ravin' like.

I was up to 'im in a hinstant, and knocks 'is 'and down and sent the razor a-flyin', and ketched 'old of both 'is arms, and hollars, 'Murder,' that loud as brought Brown in pretty quick.

It was werry soon aperient to us both as he'd got the delirous trimulus and was ravin' mad.

So Brown, 'that 'im down in bed while I'ad for to go and knock Mrs. Goldin' up, and fetch the doctor.

Mrs. Goldin' she was a-goin' to cut up rough at fust, and says, 'I wishes you wouldn't come a-troublin' me about your lodgers.'

I says, 'My lodgers, mum, likes that, as I only took 'im in to oblige you.'

She aint a bad sort that Mrs. Goldin', for she werry soon came round, and says, Mrs Brown, you'll excuse my 'astv words, but the fact is truth is he's lodged with me thro' 'is wife,' family a-payin' for 'im, as is 'ighly respectable—even nobic—where I once did used to live 'ouse maid.'

Well, the doctor, he says as soon as he see 'im, 'You'd better send 'im to the workus, for he'll be a deal of trouble thro' bein' a mask of disease and no constitution left.'

Says Mrs. Goldin', 'Keep 'im for a day or so till I can send to 'is friends,' as I agreed to, but 'ad a nurse for to watch 'im, not as he showed no more wiolence from after the fust, and was kep' up constant with strong beef tea and brandy.

But law, poor creetur, when he was undressed here wasn't nothink on 'im, with a arm no thicker than my two fingers, and might count is ribs for thinness; and I never did see such a loormat of a 'ead of 'air as he had, as I pretty soon set to and clipped off short for to put ice to is head.

It was towards evenin' as Mrs. Goldin' come in with a letter as she'd 'ad about 'im, as said he was a worthless wretch, and 'ad brought disgrace on 'is family; but that he was to 'ave what was necessary to keep him out of the workin'.

'Well,' I says, 'that's a kind 'art as wrote that letter, no doubt some lawyer, as in general is a stony lot, and of course can't be expected or to feel for them as employs them, but only get all as they can out on 'em.'

'Oh,' she says, 'it ain't a lawyer as 'as wrote his, but she's a lawyer's daughter.'

I says, 'You don't mean to say as that's the letter of a woman?'

'Yes,' she says, 'it is, and more than that, he's that man's wife as is a-lying up-stairs.'

I says, 'Whatever 'as he done for 'er to write like that about 'er own 'usband?'

'Well,' she says, 'it's a singler case all over, or it was a love match, as 'er father—as is Sir Nicklass Seddins—never would 'ear on, thro' sein' that proud, tho' only a barber's son 'itself over in the Boro', as is the richest in the 'ole world thro' bein' a lawyer's clerk, as werry 'igh got transported 'isself thro' a-cheatin' of a poor sailor out of 'is prize-money but got off, and would 'ave been made a lord or suthink of a soldier—as was a werry rich counseller and left 'er every farthin'—took and married 'im as 'ad only been cook 'erself with rather a flyflowed character. She's been a-layin' ill with a wile nothing to them two as lived up by Bedford square, and did used to goto St. Giles's church of a Sunday as big as bullbeef, with the coman behind 'em a-carryin' their books. I won't think as she ever 'ears from 'em, as it's only three, and one of them a 'ump-back. Well, he youngest, as was a gal as ugly as 'er father as proud as proud 'er mother, she was kep' a-copy sort of life, and 'ad to put up with the fall in love with 'er father's clerk in the name of Vilkins, as is this werry identical lunatic. She now'd it wouldn't be no use a-askin' their consent, so went and got married on the quiet, unbeknown to 'er father and mother, and it was verry nigh two year afore they found it out. I never shall forget the row there was when it was found out, and I've no doubt 'er little boy 'ld a cripple is owin' to 'er father's wiolence, a knocked 'er down like a bullock on the earth-rug. She was always a beast of a temper, nd no doubt made that young man's life a alsery, and never a 'appy come, tho' they did ive 'er the money 'ot to take a 'ouse up Kentish Town way, and 'er a-comin' for to dine with 'er parents of a Sunday, but 'im never llowed for to cross the door.'

'Then,' I says, 'Mrs Goldin,' mark my words, he wasn't never a true-'earted woman, for no ne as is would put up with 'er 'usband bein' reated like that, not by all the fathers as ever as born.'

She says, 'That's right, that is; and,' she ays, 'he wouldn't stand it no longer, for Christas Day she was a-dinin' there, and about nine o'clock he come to the door and sent a message 'er to come 'ome, and if that little dirty barber's oy of a father of 'ern didn't tell the footman to lam the door in 'is face.'

'Flesh and blood wouldn't stand sich insults, so he took and knocked and ran that violent, s down went old Sir Nicklass 'isself in a rage, nd flew out that violent, but got as good as he rought from his son-in-law, as said he would ave 'is wife, and obligated she was for to go.

'I don't believe as ever there was a moment's ease arter tha', and in less than six months hey was parted thro' 'er a-comin' to 'er father ith a black eye, as-sayin' as he'd give 'er a 'ed 'idin' with the 'arth-broom, and then shied hat candlestick at 'er.

'It's about three year ago now, and I'adn't et eyes on any on 'em for years, when he come a my place, and when I see 'im at the door, I didn't like to refuse for I'd know'd all bout 'im so long, and Goldin's knowed more han me, thro' havin' lived coachman with old ir Nicklass. So we agreed to take 'im.

'He lived with me about a welvemonth very uiet, a-supportin' 'isself by copyin', as is poor ork, and then he fell ill, and went away, and I ink't hear no more on 'im till the other day, hen he turned up all of a sudden, and said as e'd been abroad, and was only here for a few ays, as the wessel was a-goin' to sail in a day r two as he was a goin' out in.

'I do believe as that poor young man—for he was even years younger than that ugly Jane Sedins, as married 'im more than 'im marryin' on er—would 'ave been a good 'usband if he 'adn't een treated like a dog, and never allowed to see s own child, which, though a 'ump back, was his wn flesh and blood all the same.'

I couldn't but feel for that poor feller arter Irs. Goldin' 'ad told me 'is story, and a nicelooken young man—leastways, only just turned hirty, and must 'ave been very handsome but for runk and dissipation, as'll soon play Old'Arry with your looks.

He was quiet quite and reasonable like, and I ould engage 'im a deal better than the 'ouse, ho' a werry nice woman, but a little sharp in er ways.

I was a-givin' 'im some beef-tea one day bout twelve o'clock, when he'd been in my ouse about ten days, when he says to me, 'Mrs. rown, do you think as I shall get over it?'

I says, 'With great care you may, but,' I says, you 'ill require the strictest quiet.'

He says, with a deep sigh, 'I feel weaker and eaker every day. I asked the doctor to-day whether he thought I was getting better, and he aid I didn't get on as quickly as he could wish.'

I know'd well as doctors, as was Mr. Dixon, didn't 'ave no opinion on 'im thro' a-telling me s his liver was all wrong, as I'd know'd were opeless of a cure.

I says to 'im, 'Do you think, Mr. Dixon, as e'll lay long?'

He says, 'Mrs. Brown, I do not, for,' he says, he got no strength for to rally on, and,' he says, 'his lungs is diseased, as is death in itself, s well known.'

I don't 'old with agivin' any one false 'opes, ho' a duty for to keep up their sperrits.

So I says, 'Mr. Wilkins, you 're werry ill, ut,' I says, 'you 're in the prime of life, as is a reat thing; but,' I says 'aven't you no friends s you'd like for to let 'em know 'ow ill you are?'

He didn't make no reply, but laid 'isself back n his pillow, a turnin' deadly faint like as he was subject to, as is a thing I don't like to see, and altogether I know'd he was wuss by 'is symptoms, as was ugly.

So he says to me when he was come to, 'I want to write a note.'

I says, 'So you shall.'

'I want it taken,' says he, 'to-day.'

I says, 'That shall be done.'

It was a longish job 'is writin' that note, and when it was finished he directs it, and says, 'I want some one to go as can bring me back a answer.'

I says, 'All right,' and takes it over to Mrs. Goldin'.

As soon as ever she sees it she says, 'He's wrote to 'is wife' She says, 'I am that glad I'd take it myself but for my rheumatic.'

I says, 'Why, you can't 'ardly crawl across the room, let alone go all that way.'

She says, 'I should like some one to take it as can be trusted to, for they 're such a lyin' lot they 're quite capable of sayin, as they never received it.

'Oh,' I says, 'I'll take care of that, for I'll go myself, and will give it into 'er own 'ands, and nobodys else's.'

She says, 'You're a trump and no mistake; and,' she says, 'it's only just two, and I'll wait ten till you comes back.'

I wasn't long a-puttin' ready, tho' I dressed myself werry genteel, and got a 'bus as set me down in Holborn not far from where them parties was a livin'.

The little old woman he follows me and says, 'I'll send for a policeman.'

I says, 'Do, and mind as he takes the right one, as mayn't get off so easy as he did the last time.'

I wish you could 'ave see 'is face without a 'earin' the langwidge as he give vent to' but I didn't care for 'im, a wicked old 'ard 'earted wretch.

He hollers down stairs to the footman. 'Turn that low creetur out of the 'ouse.'

So I says, 'He'd better turn you out if he wasts to do that,' and out I goes.

I was sorry as I'd left that warm when I was in the street, but as I know'd she'd got the letter didn't care so much.

When I got back to Mrs. Goldin' I thought as she'd 've died a-larfin' at me a-tellin' 'er all as I'd said and done'and when I'd 'ad a cup of tea I goes 'ome.

I did not like the look of that poor feller the moment as I set eyes on 'im, but I told 'im as he note had been delivered and a answer would be sent, as seemed to pacify 'im, but as night got on he says to me, 'Mrs. Brown, I feel much worse to-night.'

I says, 'Shall I send for Mr. Dixon?'

He says, 'No its no use disturbin' 'im.'

I says, 'it aint eight o'clock.'

He says, 'He can do me no good; but,' he says, 'I wish you would send for a clergyman.'

I says, 'I will fetch one,' says, 'whatever sort? for there's so many about here.'

He says, 'There's the name and address,' a-givin' me a card.

I says, 'Do you wish 'im to come to-night?'

He says, 'Yes.'

Well, it wasn't far, so I sent the gal, and I think in less than arf a 'our that clergyman was with 'im, as must have stayed over a 'our, and when he went away, said as he'd come in early the next day, as he did accordin'.

After he was gone, Mr. Wilkins says to me, 'Is there no letter for me? Has no one been?'

I says, 'No, sir,' I says, 'don't 'ee worry yourself about them you 've done your uttermost, and can do no more.'

He says, 'I must see 'er, for I've been a bad 'usband and can't die in peace till she says she forgives me.'

I could 'ave bit my tongue out I was so vexed with myself for 'avin' aggravated them so.'

I didn't know what to do, and my 'art was a bleedin' for 'im, so I says, 'Don't 'ee sayin', 'Pray send for 'er, I'm sure she 'll come.'

I felt there wasn't nothink for it but to go and speak to that clergyman. So I goes, late as it was, and told 'im all as had passed, and as he was werry kind, tho. blaimin' me for lettin' my temper get the better on me; but said as he'd go 'isself and see the lady.

It was about two in the arternoon the next day when he come back, and says, 'I can assure you, Mrs. Brown, a-losin' your temper, for I never met with such a disgustin' want of feelin'; but,' he says, 'we'd better keep it from 'im.'

I says, 'Poor, dear, he's a-sinkin', but keeps askin' for 'er.'

We went up into the room together, me and that clergyman, as knelt down by the bedside and spoke beautiful about forgivin' enemies.

The poor feller says, 'Oh, she 've 'ad come! Well, I must bear it as part of my punishment; but,' he says, 'I wished to 'ave shaken 'ands with her and 'ave seen the boy. I know I've behaved badly, but did hope she'd believe my repentance sincere.'

I see such change come over 'im, as I says to the clergyman, 'Let me lift 'im up.'

He says, 'I will,' and took 'im in 'is arms quite tender, while I give 'im a little brandy and water.

Just as he took it up, I 'eard a rap at the door and down stairs I goes to open it, and there stood a cab, and I see in it a woman with a child as was in it, and a little boy with 'er as were a clumpy foot.

She come into the 'ouse, and says, 'Am I in time?'

I says, 'It's as much as you are; follow me.'

I went into the room werry quite, and she stood on the landin'a-tremblin' and 'oldin' the little boy's hand.

It was awful pieter for any one, let alone a wife, for there he was a-dyin' fast, 'eld up in that clergyman's arms, as I whispers to 'im as she were come.

The poor feller looks at me, and says, 'I know it: I knew she'd come. Let me see her—let me see them.'

In a instant they was by 'is side, and all as I could 'ear 'im say was, 'Forgive me, pray forgive me,' and see 'im clasp the little boy in 'is arms, while she bent over 'im to kiss 'im.

The clergyman left 'em alone, and I placed 'im gently in 'er arms, and then we left them; but it wasn't for long. I don't think as it could 'ave been five minutes afore I 'eard her call out, and rushes in to see 'er a-wringin' of 'er 'ands over 'is dead body, as the poor little boy were a-clingin' to, a-saying, 'Papa, papa, dear papa, don't die.'

I never see a sweeter smile than there was on that dead man's lips, as looked so 'appy, while that foolish woman was mad with grief.

She 'olds out both 'er 'ands to me, a-saying, 'Forgive the way we treated you.'

I says, 'It's for me to say mum, 'ow sorry I am as I forgot myself.'

'Oh,' she says, 'you were provoked: but I didn't think he was so very ill.'

I says, 'I'm glad you come; but,' I says, 'take that dear child away, whatever you do, for I could see as the shock 'ad been too much for 'im.'

So I says to the clergyman, 'He did ought to by made to cry, as will relieve 'im.'

So he says to 'im, 'Come poor dear papa is gone, my dear, to a better world, I 'ope, and you won't never see 'im 'ere no more, but if you're a good boy you'll meet 'im in 'eaven.'

Them words seem to break 'im, and he burst out a cryin', and went away with his ma sobbin' fit to break 'is 'art.

They give 'im funeral like a gentleman; but only the clergyman and a lawyer followed.

No doubt he 'ad 'is faults, but I don't envy them parties their feelin's, for I'm sure them folks 'asn't got up 'arts, but only flint-stones! and as to 'is widder, p'raps she's to be pitied, for she was quite under their thumbs, as the sayin' is.—*Arthur Sketchley.*

JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO, FOR GRANT.—At a meeting of the Jefferson County, Ohio, Republican Committee, in Steubenville, Saturday, A. G. DeLarue, Henry Beall, A. T. Markle, Gen. A. G. McCook, R. Martin and R. A. Sherrard, jr., were appointed delegates to the Ohio State Convention, and Wm. Kerr and S. C. Kerr, L. W. Sutherland, Ed. Mansfield, Wm. R. Allison, Joseph Shane and J. Holliday alternates. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Hon. E. M. Stanton, and declaring Gen. Grant the first choice of the Convention for the Presidency.

The Richings English Opera Troupe were successful in Washington, and are now in Baltimore. They will appear in Pittsburgh at the Academy of Music, March 1st.

USURPATION!!

JOHNSON-STANTON IMBROGLIO.

Gen. Thomas Arrested and Bailed.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

State of Affairs at the White House.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1868.

The determination expressed by the President a few days since to again remove Secretary Stanton was unexpectedly fulfilled to-day by his notifying the Senate about two P. M., that he had appointed Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary of War *ad interim*. The fact caused great excitement throughout the city. The first intimation which Mr. Stanton had of his second suspension from office was at noon. General Thomas entered his room and presented the President's order.

A good natured conversation ensued, during which Mr. Stanton said to General Thomas, "Do you want me to vacate at once."

General Thomas replied, "Oh no: I have notified the President of my acceptance of the office; you can get your private papers together and turn over the Department to me, say tomorrow morning."

General Thomas says that he understood Stanton to acquiesence in this, but the latter's friends maintain that he has no intention whatever of yielding to Thomas, except it be to superior force. This will probably prove true tomorrow to be true. General Thomas stated to-night that the President's order to him was a military one, and that he should certainly carry it out.

But to return to the Senate. As the appointment of an officer *ad interim* does not, under the old law, require the confirmation of the Senate, and as the civil tenure law declares that the Senate, when in session, must sustain the President before any removal can actually be carried out, the particular point of the President informing that body of this change was not apparent in the general discussion of the event in and out of the Congressional circle. The President's friends, however, answer the inquiry by declaring that Mr. Johnson pursues this course to test the validity of the civil tenure law in the courts.

The Senate went into executive session soon after the President's message came in, and has at this writing been in secret session five hours, discussing the assumption of the President that he can remove Stanton without the concurrence of the Senate. An informal committee was appointed, which included Thayer, Conness and Cameron, to wait on Secretary Stanton, and request him to remain in office. This duty they performed between three and four o'clock this afternoon and received an answer from Mr. Stanton which is understood to be a compliance with their request. They also waited on Gen. Grant and informed him of the situation, but no definite reply was received from him.

The Committee returned to the Senate, where several propositions were under discussion—one to return the message to the President and inform him that the Senate did not recognize the validity of the change in the War Department, was debated. Another resolution was proposed to inform the President that in removing Mr. Stanton without having first received the assent of the Senate he had violated the Civil Tenure law, and that the change was therefore null and void. The debate was exciting, Senators Fessenden, Morton and Conkling sustaining this proposition, and Senators Doolittle, Hendricks and Dixon opposing it.

At 3:30 P. M., Secretary Stanton sent a message to the House of Representatives simply stating that he had received from the hands of Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas an order from the President appointing the latter Secretary *ad interim*, and directing Mr. Stanton to turn over all the records and books of the Department to Gen. Thomas. Mr. Stanton merely submitted the order to Congress, and does not indicate any action on his part. After the Secretary's letter and the President's orders had been read, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to refer the correspondence to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Boutwell moved to amend, with leave to report at any time, which was accepted, and the motion agreed to without further debate.

Though an excited feeling was visible in the House, subsequently a motion was made to devote Saturday to business instead of speechmaking, owing, it was stated, to the necessity just presented by the Secretary of War's letter.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, just as the motion was put cried out, "All of the impeachers will now vote for the motion." All of the Republican members then voted for it.

After the House adjourned a good many members declared in conversation that impeachment was a certainty, and that the Reconstruction Committee would vote for it at their meeting to-morrow. They based their belief on the ground that the President had certainly violated the civil tenure law.

It is needless perhaps to add that with the city unusually full of visitors, and the hotels crowded with Democratic politicians, an unusual degree of excitement prevails.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The President to-day sent an Executive message to the Senate, stating that on the 12th of August last, under the authority vested in him by the Constitution of the United States, he suspended Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and now, by the same authority, he had removed Stanton and appointed in his place *ad interim*, Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas. The President inclosed the communication sent to Messrs. Stanton and Thomas.

The Speaker laid before the House to-day the following correspondence:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1868.

SIR:—General Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the letter inclosed. Orders from you will please communicate to the House of Representatives. Your obedient servent,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1868.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major General Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your charge. Respectfully yours,

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Washington, D. C.

Senators Thayer, Cameron, Chandler and Cattell this afternoon had an interview with Mr. Stanton, and expressed to him the desire that he would not surrender his post in obedience to the order of the President until the Senate should act upon the matter, and Stanton indicated compliance with their wish. It is not true, therefore, as reported this evening, that Stanton made no objection to Adjutant General Thomas's entering upon the duties of Secretary of War. It is true, however, that Gen. Thomas showed to Mr. Stanton his order of appointment from the President, and to this the General received a respectful but not satisfactory reply.

The Senators above named, after leaving Stanton, forgot myself in the heat of talking to him their conversation with Stanton, and suggesting their views as to what his conduct should be in the premises. About an hour after the Senators left with Stanton the latter sent to the House a copy of the letter addressed to him by the President, which was read and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The Committee Thomas, adjourned to-morrow, to consider this as well as the subject of impeachment proposed by Representative Covode.

The Senate, a few minutes after two o'clock, went into Executive session, and continued seven hours. The matter of the removal was fully discussed, and with much spirit, in secret session. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, for which Mr. Wilson moved a substitute, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Senate have received and considered the communication of the President to the Senate of the 21st inst., stating that Stanton as Secretary of War, and has designated the Adjutant General of the Army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office.

This substitute was agreed to without a division. The injunction of secrecy was removed from it, and copies of the resolution ordered to be communicated to the President, Secretary of War and Adjutant General Thomas. Many persons were attracted to the vicinity of the Senate chamber, but were prevented from entering the galleries. The subject of the removal of Stanton and other matters connected with it afford the prominent feature of comment everywhere to-night.

NEW YORK, February 21.—A special to the *Post* says: Soon after the Senate went into executive session, a committee consisting of Senators Cameron, Chandler, Cattell, and Thayer, proceeded to the War Office, and informed Mr. Stanton that, pending any action, it was the desire of the Senate that Stanton retain the office, and disregard any orders from the President to the contrary. The committee also waited upon General Grant and had an interview with him. They express themselves entirely satisfied with Grant's position regarding this matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21—10 P. M.

General Grant and his family are at the theater to-night, which disposes of a good many rumors that he is conferring with officials regarding the situation.

At ten P. M., to-night, Mr. Stanton still retained possession of the War Department. He was in his room, surrounded by a few friends, and expressed his determination to hold on During the evening he received letters from Senators Howard, Wilson and Sumner, begging him to hold on.

The Senate continued the discussion in Executive session until nine thirty P. M., when a vote was reached, and a resolution was passed to be communicated to the President, declaring that the removal of Secretary Stanton and the appointment of General Thomas without the consent of the Senate, was a violation of law. The injunction of secresy was removed from this particular proposition, when the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Stanton was notified of this to-night, and declared his intention to hold on. It is now believed that the matter will be decided by the courts on application for a *quo warranto* in the District Supreme court to compel Mr. Stanton to yield.

A resolution of Mr. Edmunds to protest against the course of the President was lost.

Mr. Stanton wrote a letter to-night to Vice President Wade stating that he intended to hold on to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Midnight.—An important movement has been made late to-night in the Johnson-Stanton-Thomas imbroglio. An application was made on oath before Chief Justice Cartter, of the Supreme Court of this District, for the arrest of General Thomas for violation of the civil tenure law. At first the Judge did not think he had the power, but on looking over the law he became convinced to the contrary, and decided to issue the writ. General Thomas will probably be arrested in the morning by virtue of the fifth section of the civil tenure law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1868.

Washington has passed through a day of exciting and momentous interest. Even the papers here agree that nothing like it has been witnessed since Lee's surrender. The fact that the city was over-crowded with strangers, many of whom are prominent public men and politicians in attendance on the session of the National Democratic Executive Committee, added to the fact that to-day was observed by the Departments as a holiday, threw an immense population into the capitol, the hotels and the streets, all of which seemed to be filled with the inspiriting rapidity with which the exciting events followed each other. The bold course of the President yesterday, the action on it of the Senate last night, together with the determination of Mr. Stanton not to yield the War Office to General Thomas, coupled with rumors of troops being called out, all sharpened the public appetite to the keenest degree.

First in order of fact came the arrest by the civil court of General Thomas, under the fifth section of the civil tenure act, charged on the oath of Mr. Stanton, that he (Thomas) had violated the law by accepting the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*. No sooner had this been disposed of at one end of town, than news came from Capitol Hill, flying all over the city in newspaper extras, and through the crowds at the hotels, on the streets, and about the departments, that the Reconstruction Committee had assembled at eleven o'clock, at the residence of Thad. Stevens, and had, after an hour's discussion, agreed by a party vote to report a resolution for the impeachment of the President for a violation of the civil tenure act.

In the meantime the scene in the House of Representatives was exciting. Dense masses of people thronged the galleries and blocked the corridors surrounding the hall. The members were generally in their seats. On the floor, without the bar, and in the adjoining cloak room, hundreds of persons, not even privileged to the floor, were standing or sitting. The ladies were present in force, and even illuminated the reporters' gallery with a full display of the fashions. Finally the Speaker, in order to accommodate the Press, issued an order refusing to admit any more, but it was too late, for many of the reporters were unable to get in or out of the gallery. The diplomatic gallery was fully occupied with the ladies of families of the Diplomatic Corps, and the ladies of members of Congress. The only class that seemed to be excluded was the negroes. They have, by a common consent, obtained possession of seats in the North gallery of the House, but the Anglo Saxons stole a march upon them this morning, and occupied their seats, pushing them off to seats upon the steps. The consequence was was that there was but a small sprinkling of black faces among the host that looked dawn from the galleries upon the legislators below.

The proceedings in the House were commenced with the offer of a resolution by Mr. Eldridge to have Washington's Farewell Address read, and that the House then adjourn. This was objected to by the Republican side, and in retaliation everything offered by the Republicans out of the regular order was objected to, and the House was compelled to attend to its regular business, which was the consideration of an insignificant patent case. After a while an arrangement was made whereby Mr. Eldridge secured the floor, and he submitted a motion to adjourn, and this was followed by a motion to adjourn until Tuesday next. Upon both questions the yeas and nays were demanded, the indications being that the Democrats were about to commence a filibustering process for delay. They contented themselves however, with the vote upon the motion for adjournment. Meantime the Senate had adjourned, and members of that body came over to the House and occupied seats beside their State delegations, and proceeded to discuss the exciting action of the past forty-eight hours.

Everybody was waiting for the impeachment report, and the delay was unexplained, except to newspaper men, who ascertained that Thad. Stevens was too much exhausted by the session of the committee to come at once into the House. But about 2 P. M., the eyes of the dense auditory were upon him, as he feebly walked up one of the aisles, balancing himself by the desk as he went to his seat. The Speaker knew what was coming, and in an imperative tone warned the galleries, and then the floor, not to indulge in any demonstrations of applause or censure. This had a good effect on a crowd that was evidently wrought to a high degree of excitement.

As Mr. Stevens rose, the speaker's hammer fell commanding order, and restoring such a silence that the first words of the infirm voice of the chairman of the Reconstruction Committee could be heard, declaring in his official capacity, for the first time, for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors. Col. McPherson, Clerk of the House, took the place of the usual reading clerk, and read the report. When he concluded with the resolution for impeachment, the crowds in the galleries were evidently uneasy for some demonstration, but Mr. Stevens at once arose, and was again heard throughout the hall. He said it was not his purpose to discuss the question and if no one on the Democratic side desired to discuss the question, he would take the vote with the knowledge they now had of the act of the President in removing Mr. Stanton from office while the Senate was in session. He had no desire to discuss the matter and would give the other side an opportunity for discussion if they desired it. The Republican members appeared to be ready to take the vote.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, however, arose on behalf of the minority of the Committee (Mr. Beck and himself), and addressed the House in an earnest speech, defending the President and warning the House of the terrible consequences that in his opinion must result from this proceeding. At one or two points in his speech, there was suppressed applause.

Judge Spalding and Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, followed in support of impeachment. If there had been any doubt of the result of a vote, there was none now; for both of these gentleman had heretofore opposed it, and were accepted as representing that portion of the Republican members who had acted with him. Their speeches seemed to intensify the excitement in and out of the House, for men of all parties agreed that the Republicans were about a unit in favor of going to the bar of the Senate, and demanding the trial of the President for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The debate run on after Mr. Bingham finished, and the crowds continued to throng the capital in anticipation of a vote at sundown. It was finally agreed to continue the debate to-night and on Monday, and then take a vote on Monday evening.

At the evening session of the House there was no abatement in the attendance of spectators. The galleries were overflowing, the corridors were crowded and the floor of the House was even thrown open to the ladies. All of the Republican members who spoke favored impeachment. At a late hour the House adjourned till Monday. A canvass of the House shows that of the Republicans, all but two—Stewart, of New York, and Carey, of Ohio—will vote for impeachment.

Scenes at the War Office.

The War Department situation remains unchanged. Mr. Stanton was still in possession to-night. He has a bed in his room and his meals are sent in. The following account of General Thomas's last interview with Mr. Stanton was written out by a person who was present:

About 11:30 A. M., General Thomas, having just been released on bail by Judge Cartter, presented himself at the door of the Department and told Mr. Stanton that he would like to see him. Mr. Stanton told him to proceed with anything he had to say. Gen. Thomas remarked that he had come to discharge his duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, having been ordered to do so by the President of the United States. Mr. Stanton replied that he could do no such thing, and ordered him to perform his duties as Adjutant General. General Thomas replied that he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War, and he intended to do it. Mr. Stanton again replied he should not, and again ordered him to his own room and denied the power of the President to make any such order. General Thomas said he would not go; that he should obey the orders of the President, and not obey the orders of Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Stanton remarked—"As Secretary of War I order you to repair to your own place as Adjutant General."

Gen. Thomas—"I shall not do so."

Mr. Stanton said—"Then you may stay there as long as you please if the President orders you; but you cannot act as Secretary of War."

Gen. Thomas—"I shall act as Secretary of War."

Gen. Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite, being Gen. Shriver's room. Mr. Stanton immediately followed him.

After some conversation Mr. Stanton said:—"Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War, and refuse to obey my orders."

Gen. Thomas—"I do, sir; I shall require the mails for the War Department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all business of the War Department."

At this juncture General Grant and aid came in. General Grant said, playfully, to Mr. Stanton: "I am surprised to find you here. I supposed you would be at my headquarters for protection."

Gen. Thomas remained until the afternoon, and then went over to the White House to see the President. Gen. Grant left Secretary Stanton in about an hour.

The Situation at the White House.

An account of the situation at the Capitol and War Department having been given, the White House remains to be paragraphed. The President has been conferring a good portion of the day with his Cabinet and Senators Dixon and Doolittle and General Thomas. General Banks called during the day and had a brief interview.

The President seems to be impressed with the gravity of the situation, and expects the House to vote for impeachment, but freely expressed his intention to test the conflict which has arisen only in the courts.

To-night the President gave a dinner party to the members of the National Democratic Executive Committee, and the resident Democratic Committee, which was attended by about forty persons. The entertainment commenced at six and lasted until ten o'clock.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—The city continues in a state of feverish excitement, owing to the pending impeachment of the President, and every body who takes an interest in public affairs is anxiously awaiting new developments. In the absence of facts, rumors gain currency and from time to time, as they are exploded, new ones are invented to take their place, such as the alleged arrest of General Grant. All these excite but do not satisfy the constant demand at the hotels and in Congressional circles and from the fact that intelligence from the Executive Mansion was visited in the course of the day by Secretary Seward, Adjutant General Thomas, and a number of Democratic members of Congress.

Republican Senators and Representatives, including Messrs. Conkling, Chandler, Thayer, Wade, Morgan, Judd, Farnsworth, Logan, and Boutwell repaired to the War Department. It is understood that there was an animated battle between them and the Secretary of War, being on pending political topics, led to a comparison of notes, which left no doubt in their minds that the President intended to have the Republicans will act as a unit. It was not known to them that even one member would falter and desert his party, and their general impression was that the President would be impeached, but not tried, convicted and removed from office within the next ten days. The ground they take is, that the Republicans cannot now avoid the issue which the President has forced upon them, and that having taken the first step they must prosecute the work to a speedy conclusion. Nothing was said about the encouragement of troops by the opponents of the President. No one present was aware of having any event which would render it necessary, especially as they thought the President could not obtain a military force to sustain him.

From the tenor of the Republican declarations with Mr. Stanton, gave assurance that they would stand by him to the last, having no doubt of success of their cause. There is much earnestness and determination expressed by all of the Republicans who converse upon the subject. Their speeches may be regarded as evidence of feeling which generally prevails among the members of that party in Congress, certainly in the House of Representatives.

Secretary Stanton has not left the War Department since last Friday, his Congressional friends having urged him to remain there for a time. The belief is quite general that nothing done after the House shall have impeached the President, as the belief among them is that the latter will thus be shorn of his moral influence, and will submit to the will of the people and of Congress, whose authority they say will be supported by Gen. Grant under the law, the functions of the Executive being suspended in effect pending trial.

Major General Emory, who commands the Department of Washington, it is said by the Republicans, will subject himself to the immediate orders only of the army, and not to those of the President. The guard at the War Department has been doubled. Col. Carr, of Gen. Emory's staff, remained there last night by order of Gen. Grant.

The flattering receipt of letters and telegrams giving him assurance of approbation and support, and the Republicans are constantly being encouraged in a similar manner to unflaringly execute the work they have undertaken.

The President to-day directed an application to be made to the court to-morrow for a *mandamus* commanding Mr. Stanton to deliver up Mr. Stanton show under and by what authority he retains possession of the War Department.

The message which Colonel Moore, acting private secretary of the President, carried to the Senate yesterday, but was prevented from delivering, owing to the early adjournment of that body, was the nomination of Lorenzo Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Ohio

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

BE READY!

No one should suppose for a moment that ANDREW JOHNSON has relinquished the purpose of obtaining possession of the War Department. What purpose lurks behind this can only be conjectured, but we can safely assume that it is in keeping with the desperation that has characterized him of late, in the interest of the collapsed rebellion. His repeated attempts to find a General with whom virtually to set aside General GRANT and usurp the military power shows that possession of the machinery of the army is in some way an essential to his purpose. But the army, and the navy, too, are true; and if worst comes to worst, both will stand by GRANT and Congress. This is not mere conjecture. A close canvass of the situation of affairs in this respect leaves little to be desired,—and the fact that such a canvass became necessary suggests the gravity of the crisis through which the country is passing. Let the people confer together and be ready for any emergency that may arise; for it would be folly to conclude for a moment that with ANDREW JOHNSON, counseled by such men as BLACK, BLAIR and WOODWARD, in the White House, there can be permanent safety.

THE PRESIDENT'S APOLOGY.

In his explanatory message Mr. JOHNSON rests his case almost solely on the plea that Mr. STANTON did not derive his appointment from him, but that he found him there when he came to the Presidency. This plea would be unworthy of a school boy. It may be entirely true that Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet were not formally appointed by Mr. JOHNSON; but it will be remembered that on the death of Mr. LINCOLN they in a body tendered their resignations, which he declined to accept. He has ever since, officially, and in every other way, recognized them, and repeatedly pointed to the composition of his Cabinet, in support of the claim that he was carrying out Mr. LINCOLN'S policy. The doctrine of the President leaves it uncertain whether there is a Secretary of State or Secretary of the Navy, Mr. SEWARD and Mr. WELLES having descended to Mr. JOHNSON from Mr. LINCOLN. So trivial is the plea whereon the President hangs his excuse, that it is unworthy of serious consideration; and yet it appears to be the best and the only one he is able to make.

IMPEACHMENT — GOLD — BUSINESS.

The croakers are doomed to disappointment again! Gold refuses to go up; on the contrary it manifests a decided downward tendency. Wall street perceives no such breakers ahead as were foretold as the certain consequence of the first step toward actual impeachment. The shrewd sense and the unerring penetration into the business future by our countrymen, enable them to discover that which is producing quite another state of things. The country has for some time regarded ANDREW JOHNSON in no other light than as a disturber, whose removal would bring quiet and stability to the political and business world. As the source of the turmoil, contention and uncertainty of the past three years, the good sense of the community views his probable removal at an early day with satisfaction and a sense of relief. With harmony once more between the several branches of the Government, there can and will be something like a stable policy, a degree of responsibility and a realization of it, which for some time we have not had, and without which the country cannot prosper. It is the prospect of a return to such a condition in the Government that has caused the croakers to be disappointed, and gold to decline. From this patent fact much that is encouraging to the business and finances of the country may be inferred.

MODERATION WITH DISPATCH.

The debates in Congress authorize the belief that both moderation and dispatch will characterize the remaining steps in regard to impeachment. Certainly neither undue zeal—nothing like passion—or unnecessary protraction should be suffered to mark the proceeding. It is the most momentous proceeding ever undertaken under the Government,—wholly without precedent, but entirely within the provisions of the Constitution and fully contemplated by its authors. The sooner it is disposed of, the more straight-forward and free from exception the manner, the sooner and more surely will be experienced the return of the knowledge and quiet so necessary to a stable and prosperous condition. Congress, therefore, has every motive for studying well the order of its action. The business of the country has experienced no shock as yet; nor will there be any if there be moderation with proper dispatch in carrying through the proceeding so deliberately begun. The effect abroad of the initial step is no greater than at home. The countries of Europe have faith in the adaptability of our form of government; and there exists there an unshaken confidence in our ability to come safely out of any crisis—a confidence fully warranted by the events of the last seven years, and which will be weakened or strengthened by the management from this time forth of the impeachment business.

We have said nothing of the political considerations which attach to the subject, though it is important they should be well weighed and allowed a place in the minds of those charged with the great responsibility. That the great body of the people are thoroughly with the Republican party in this business, we do not for a moment question. They recognize both the right and the necessity of impeachment, and have lively hopes of beneficial results, immediate and in the future. It is only by losing sight of the gravity of the case, and by mismanagement which nobody has any reason to apprehend—unless, indeed, men all of a sudden lose their senses—that this good feeling and support can be sacrificed. Not only to preserve, but to increase and strengthen this support, should be the steady purpose of Congress.

IN WHAT HAS HE OFFENDED?

The New York *Times* argues that impeachment should not be entered upon before the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The *Times* should remember that the President's criminability rests not solely on the constitutionality of that law. He has openly and flagrantly violated, set aside and nullified an express provision of the Constitution itself. The language of this sacred instrument, as found in article 2, section 2, paragraph 2, is as follows:

"He (the President) shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, wh se appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointments of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, or in the heads of departments."

Power is nowhere given to the President to remove and appoint an officer without "the advice and consent of the Senate," except in cases of vacancies occurring when Congress is not in session. Nevertheless ANDREW JOHNSON has usurped this power, and without the shadow of right, in defiance of the Constitution and a law of the land, and in contempt of Congress, has undertaken to displace one incumbent of the War Department and install another. Not in the history of the Government is there another instance of the kind on record. No President has before dared to set aside the Constitution and the law, and defy Congress as ANDREW JOHNSON has done; for no such bad man ever before ascended to the Presidential office.

The articles which the Committee on the part of the House of Representatives will prepare, and on which Mr. JOHNSON will be tried, we predict, will not rest the proceeding for his impeachment on the sole fact that he has violated the law regulating the tenure of office. The *Times* will perceive that the President has violated the plain terms of the Constitution, as well as of the law; and although the latter may be declared unconstitutional, there can be no such question in regard to the former; consequently, no shadow of doubt as to Mr. JOHNSON'S offense.

THE DEMOCRATS AND MR. JOHNSON.

It is evident that the Democrats are not much disposed to adopt the cause of Mr. JOHNSON. That they hate the Republicans and feel all they say about impeachment is no doubt true; but they are cautious about committing themselves to Mr. JOHNSON or adopting his quarrel. And just here must be his keenest disappointment; for it is not conjecture merely that he made his last desperate move in the expectation not only of their support but of winning the Presidential nomination at the hands of the Democratic party. If there ever existed any ground for such an expectation it vanished the very first hour. Not only will Mr. JOHNSON fail to attain what in his insane ambition he hoped to clutch, but the Democrats who advised him to such a course, in the hope of acquiring spoil, will also fail. Mr. JOHNSON in all probability will be impeached, and the Government in all departments will fall into Republican hands. That the Democrats begin to perceive this is evident from the suppressed murmurs, in some cases swelling into open denunciation. The epithets "stupid blunderer," "madman," etc., are freely applied by them to Mr. JOHNSON; and although they feel for him a certain sympathy arising from a common hate of Congress and the Republican policy, it is apparent that at present at least the leaders of the Democratic party are disposed to let the already condemned President drop, sensible that by the proceeding that insures his impeachment they will in the end be the greatest losers; because, as we have said, it will place the Government in all its branches in the hands of the Republicans. Surely, then, the Democrats have reason enough for having the dumps at the turn affairs have taken.

PENDLETON Presidential stock is at a greater discount now than greenbacks ever were. In fact, greenbacks and bonds have proved entirely too much for him. On that issue he has lost the first and the controlling point in the same; for the selection of New York over Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis combined, is as much a verdict against PENDLETON as an adverse vote in the convention would be. The PENDLETONIANS rallied all their strength to take the convention West, admitting from the start that if beaten on that his prospect of securing the nomination was gone. Thus the preliminary skirmish bore an important relation to the main battle, yet to come off. The BELMONT greenback and bond barons have shown themselves too much for the Western aspirant and beaten him on his new issue; and we are informed by one of his friends in attendance that his supporters "bitterly express their disappointment." Our Democratic neighbor of the *Post*, doubtless perceives that in going in for PENDLETON so zealously he has committed a blunder, and that the time has come for hauling off in favor of the bondholders, who have already manifested their ability to have things their own way.

AN Eastern contemperary suggests that "the question of suspending the President from his functions during his trial will prove the most critical and hazardous point of the whole struggle." As yet we see no disposition either in or out of Congress to raise this question; nor do we perceive any necessity for raising it. When it was incidentally up in Congress awhile ago, considerable diversity of opinion was developed; and it is altogether likely that the trial if entered on at once and prosecuted with reasonable vigor, would be concluded before the question which our contemporary refers to could be disposed of. We beg leave to suggest that there are many reasons why, in the prosecution of this business, the entire unity and harmony which at present exist among those who have undertaken it, should be preserved. Nothing would so please the friends of the President and the enemies of the Republican party, and nothing will they strive for so much as the introduction of a question of discord, whereby those on whom the great responsibility of the unparalleled occasion rests, would become divided. This fact should be a sufficient admonition, and we trust that no non-essential question will be suffered to interpose between Congress and its high resolve.

THE New York *World* says "the country yearns for peace." To this it may be added, the country intends to have peace. For nearly three years ANDREW JOHNSON, by his attempted and actual usurpations, has kept the country in a state of turmoil and uncertainty. Self-willed to the last degree, and not scrupulous in the employment of power, he has done nothing but resist Congress; until, having become perfectly desperate, he has defied the law and the Constitution both. But for the aid and encouragement derived from him, the Southern States would long since have been restored, the history of the past three years would have been quite another kind, and the present situation of the country would be altogether different from what it now is. The average good sense of the land, without party distinction, realizes these truths, and views the probable early removal of Mr. JOHNSON from the Presidential office with favor, because it will be the removal of an obstruction to that state of quiet and harmony which is essential to the prosperity of the country.

IMPEACHMENT except as to the time and manner of accomplishing it is a foreclosed question. The public mind turns naturally to the mode of procedure, and we think we can say with entire confidence, that that which it now desires most is that the proceeding be not protracted, but as expeditious as possible. If we are to have a protracted siege of the White House—a sort of WARREN HASTINGS affair—then the remedy will be worse than any evil of which we have any complaint. Without unseeming haste, the trial should not be protracted a day longer than what will comport with the gravity of the case and the rigid requirements of justice.

IT is telegraphed to the Philadelphia *Ledger* that Mr. JOHNSON has received numerous telegrams pledging him any required help in men and money to protect him in the present emergency. If "pledges" of this sort have been made, we can safely assume that they are from men who thoughout the rebellion were with the South, and support ANDREW JOHNSON now because with them he is only second to JEFFERSON DAVIS. We have no fears from that quarter, though if this class of patriots want to "try it on" just once, let them go ahead.

ALL the reports from Washington agree that the Senate will impeach the President. He will be tried on charges confined to the attempt to usurp the War Department, and his defiance of the Constitution and law. The articles of impeachment will probably be voted on by the House this week; if so, the trial will probably proceed before the Senate next week, and the Ides of March may not see ANDREW JOHNSON a tenant of the White House.

IN Philadelphia on the reception of the news of the decisive action of Congress, some deeply exasperated Democrats held a meeting in one of the wards. So full of whisky and fight were they, that they resolved to sustain the President with their muskets, and proposed to adjourn to the depot, armed and equipped; but before this could be carried into execution they got into a fight among themselves, which caused ANDREW JOHNSON to be quite forgotten, and the meeting broke up in a row.

SOUTHERN dispatches say the impeachment movement in Congress has produced "a profound sensation." And well it may. If the impeachment of Mr. JOHNSON produces no other result it will be followed by the speedy and peaceful restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations in the Union—a consummation which the country ardently desires, but never to be realized so long as ANDREW JOHNSON remains in office to prevent it. The very statement of this proposition suggests a range of reflection as to the President's criminality far transcending that of which he has been guilty in connection with the War Department.

IT has been well said that if ANDREW JOHNSON can violate one law, he can lay aside all laws; and if in one case he is to be allowed the benefit of the plea that he regards the law unconstitutional, and therefore impeachment must be postponed till the question of constitutionality is decided, he must be allowed to make it in every case; and the usurper would be secure till he had done all the mischief of which he is capable. This is the doctrine which has suddenly sprung into existence. The better view, however, is that the first attempt at usurpation should be punished.

The New York *Times* thinks it is an open question whether the President has or has not the right to remove Mr. STANTON; but "for the appointment of General THOMAS, Secretary *ad interim*," it says, "we can see no warrant whatever either in the law or the Constitution." That is something to admit. But the *Times* does not say what it would do in regard to this unwarrantable action of the President,—it contents itself with denouncing those who are for impeachment.

IN the Senate Wednesday, Speaker GRAHAM appointed Senators EDMUNDS, COLEMAN and WALLACE a Committee of Conference on the part of that body on the Free Railroad Law. The committee is said to be unanimous for the House bill.

GOLD continues to decline in the face of the fact that impeachment will go on. With the removal of the Great Disturber, gold will decline lower than it has yet gone, and public confidence will rise correspondingly.

Teaching and Money Making.

We have no idea that the professon of teaching has any legitimate connection with the habit of grumbling, yet as a matter of fact, we do find this class of contributors to the common weal quite often indulging in the practice. Sometimes it is the want of social position which they think their due; sometimes the unreasonable exactions that are made upon them both as to the amount of labor to be rendered for each pupil, and as to the result that must be forthcoming, whatever the quantum of wit the parents may have transmitted, or of attention they may be daily giving to their hopeful heirs. But after all, the real trouble is, reserved as they may be about it, that they are not paid to their satisfaction. They have the hardihood to compare in this connection, the puddling of iron and the forging of human thought and character.

But they evidently take a mistaken view of the case. The fault does not lie in the mere fact of teaching, it is in the subjects chosen. To explain. To expect to realize wealth and exalted standing by success in making men out of boys, thinkers out of restless inquirers, disciplined, steady and earnest workers out of the busy little idlers they have to manipulate: this is, in the language of Sir Thomas Browne, "Many degrees beyond the power of hellebore," so insane is the very idea.

If one wants to make money out of teaching let him take "that noble animal the horse." Let him devote his energies in developing the sagacity of the brute, and then, in the hippodrome, let him array himself in the robes of the profession and display to the gaping multitude the wonders he has accomplished. Or let him take a sparrow, a dog, a cat, nay, let him in no unphilosopic spirit scorn the humble intellectual gifts of the swine, and when he has impressed the stamp of his own patient genius upon his heterogeneous pupils, let him ask the public to pay the rate bills, and see if they will not appreciate his services in the cause of education. We appeal to facts. Till these are fairly canvassed, let no one presume to say that education does not meet, in the community at large, that countenance and those emoluments which are its due.

AN organization called the "Chicago Iron Company," has been started in that city. The proclaimed object is to "make Chicago the headquarters of the iron trade in the West." The proximity of the Peninsula mineral deposits, whereby a large item in transportation will be saved, is presented as an important consideration. It is claimed that recent experiments have demonstrated the entire practicability of smelting with coal found in the central part of the State; in fact it is claimed for this coal, as the result of experiments in the last two months, that it is as good for this purpose as the Ohio or Pennsylvania coal. We learn that the Chicago Iron Company is organized with a capital of $250,000 and is composed of the monied men of Chicago, most of whom have interests in the Peninsula mines. They have already begun active operations, and before the opening of navigation will have erected two blast furnaces capable of producing fifty tons of iron per day.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the Democrats are already getting sick of Johnson. They denounce him as a stupid blunderer, and some of them go so far as to express the hope that he will soon be impeached and out of the way. The same dispatch says: "It is not known how the President talks with his advisers. If their own conduct is a proper criterion, Mr. Johnson must be very much broken down. His warmest supporters seem to have thought that united and firm action of Congress was impossible. Many leading Democrats are despondent. There are many here in the interests of the President who will give him the worst possible advice, and prominent among them are some Maryland politicians who are doing all they can to make trouble both at Annapolis and Baltimore, as well as in this city."

THE *Herald* advises everybody to keep cool, for there is to be no revolution, war or outbreak of any kind, even if Mr. Johnson is removed and Mr. Wade put in his place for the remainder of the term. It says: "We shall have, then, no English civil war nor a Roman social war from this impeachment hubbub—first, because there is and will be no provacation and no necessity for it; secondly, because it takes two parties to make a fight as it takes two to make a bargain; and thirdly, because the remedies are still in the hands of the people."

IN the Legislature of West Virginia, on Wednesday, a resolution was offered declaring that in the opinion of the Legislature the President was guilty of open and flagrant violation of the law, and ought to be impeached; and authorizing the Governor to tender to Congress assistance in maintaining and enforcing the laws of the United States. The resolution was offered at a late hour of the session and was not passed. It was expected it would be taken up the next morning and promptly passed.

A NEW YORK letter says: It is reported on good authority that a majority of the ecclesiastical court have found that Rev. Mr. Tyng is guilty of a violation of the canon law, and that Bishop Potter has been so notified accordingly. The latter says that in due time he will make the fact known. Public admonition is the penalty of the first offense.

THE *Sunday Review* asserts that in all literary and social record there is no instance of a humorous woman. Woman are witty, caustic, cynical, but never humorous. For humor is as often its own butt as otherwise; but who can conceive of a woman laughing at herself, much less inciting others to that entertainment? The nearest approach to humorous writing by women has been perpetrated by Mrs. Stowe in some of her essays, and Miss Evans in her novel, "The Mill on the Floss." The character of the old farm-wife in that fiction, and her sayings, are as comical as anything in Pickwick.

FLOWERS, at this season, when a tolerable bouquet costs from one to five dollars, are rather expensive luxuries; and it is well worth while to know all the devices of florists to keep them fresh as long as possible. Here is one, said to be practiced by the Belgian florists, by which a bouquet can be kept in fair condition for a week or ten days: Change the water every other day; cut off, with sharp scissors, a quarter of an inch of the stems, and put a pinch of salt and a grain of saltpetre into the water. If very much faded, the stems may be plunged into hot water for a minute or two, or into high wines Eau de Cologne, or ammonia.

THE Wheeling *Register* understands that the Bellear Iron works will be at once rebuilt. It says the original cost of the entire factory was between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and the loss is estimated at between forty and fifty dollars. Insured for forty-two thousand. It was a co-operative working establishment, and was owned principally if we understand correctly, by those employed in it.

OBITUARY.

General William Robinson, Jr.

This well and widely known citizen of Allegheny departed this life yesterday morning. Character and career combined to render him, even in his old age, an influential and interesting member of our community, and the regret here felt for his death will be shared in by many in parts of the country separated by extensive intervals.

William Robinson, Jr., was the son of James Robinson, who died in 1814. He was born on the 17th of December, 1785, on the banks of the Allegheny river, in a house situated within a few rods of the house in which he breathed his last. He was probably the first child born of white settlers north of the Allegheny. At the time of his birth Pittsburgh was an insignificant village, and the foundations of Allegheny city had not been laid. Thus the growth and career of General Robinson were contemporaneous with the expansion and advancement in prosperity of both the cities upon whose progress and general interests he exerted so important an influence. In his early youth the aborigines of the country were frequent visitors and sojourners in the neighborhood of his home, and he was thus led to form an acquaintance with, and take an interest in their race. In this friendship the General acted in the spirit and followed the example of his father. The Cornplanter tribe, living on the upper Allegheny, now reduced to a small remnant, regarded him as their benefactor while he lived, and for many years were in the habit of paying him their homage by an annual deputation.

William Robinson, though he did not graduate, received his collegiate education at Princeton College, in New Jersey. He read law in Pittsburgh under the tuition of the distinguished Judge Addison, and then for many years practised the profession with reputable success.

In this brief notice we can merely mention a few facts to indicate the estimation in which he was held by his fellow citizens and his activity in the promotion of their welfare. For one term or more he was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He was the first Mayor of Allegheny city. He was one of those to whom the first St. Clair Street Bridge, erected in 1810, owed its origin. He was the first President of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, now the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. On one occasion to prevent the failure of the enterprise General Robinson mortgaged nearly all his own and his wife's property. Having been one of the founders of the National Exchange Bank, he for many years occupied the position of its President. He was also one of the partners of the first firm engaged in the manufacture of iron in Pittsburgh. But General Robinson's activity in the public good was not confined to the promotion of local objects and interests alone. In the administration of John Tyler, he went as Special Commissioner to England, for the purpose of negotiating a United States loan.

Few persons in this part of the country have enjoyed the familiar acquaintance of so many men eminent in the public service and in other ways distinguished. Mr. Clay and Mr. Lincoln were his especial friends.

While our late war was raging General Robinson was more than once summoned to Washington that he might be consulted in regard to proposed measures and movements for the suppression of the rebellion. His soundness of judgment and practical sagacity were recognized wherever he was known. Endowed with a powerful intellect, strong passions and resolute will, General Robinson's impression was speedily felt in whatever cause he favored, or opposed. Though very practical in his views and aims, and much occupied through life with matters of a directly utilitarian character, he was fond of literature. He was always a reader. He was also the master of a very effective style, and was a powerful political writer. His interest in politics remained lively almost to the last. This, however, is only to say that he never ceased to be a fervid patriot. In politics he was Radical, and a warm supporter of Secretary Stanton—his personal friend as well as the advocate of measures which commanded his entire approval.

OBITUARY.

Major General George A. McCall.

Major General George Archibald McCall, U. S. A., died at his residence in West Chester, Chester county, Pa., on Tuesday. He was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1802, and had consequently nearly completed his sixty-sixth year. He was graduated at West Point in 1822, brevetted a Second Lieutenant in the 1st infantry, and in the same year transferred to the 4th Infantry. In 1831 he was appointed aid de camp to Gen. E. P. Gaines, and in 1836 was promoted to a captainey. For his services during the Florida war he was recommended for promotion to Major by General Worth, but this was not conferred until 1846, when, for gallantry at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, he received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel. The citizens of Philadelphia also presented him with a sword. In 1847 he was promoted to be Major of the 3d infantry, and in 1850, while commanding his regiment in New Mexico, he received the appointment of Inspector General of the army, with the rank of Colonel of cavalry, in which capacity he served until April 29, 1853, when he resigned his commission and retired to his residence in Chester county.

At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, by request of Governor Curtin, he organized the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, comprising fifteen thousand men, divided into twelve regiments of infantry, one of riflemen, one of artillery and one of cavalry. Having on May 17, 1861, been commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers, General McCall marched to Washington with the Reserve Corps, where it was converted into a division of three brigades, of which he assumed command. During the winter of 1861-62 he held the extreme right of the lines in front of Washington and planned the movement against Dranesville, December 20, 1861, which resulted in a brilliant victory for the Union arms. On June 18, 1862, General McCall, with his division, joined the army before Richmond, taking post at Mechanicsville, near the corps of Fitz John Porter, to which he was temporarily attached, on the extreme right of the line and on the left banks of the Chickahominy. On the 26th he retired behind Beaver Dam Creek, one mile south of Mechanicsville, and on the succeeding day fought a severe battle with a greatly superior force of rebels, who were repulsed at night with great loss. At daybreak of the 27th, in accordance with orders from General McClellan, he fell back several miles to Gaines's Mill, where he held the left of the Union line in the desperate battle of that day. The Pennsylvania Reserves suffered more in proportion to their numbers in these two days than any other division in the army, but preserved their organization intact and were commended for steadiness and valor. During the march toward the James River, Gen. McCall accompanied the advance under Porter, and on the 30th fought and defeated, after a hard struggle, a superior rebel force at the crossing of Turkey bridge and New Market roads. When engaged in reconnoitering in the darkness in front of his lines, the General was surprised and captured by a body of Confederates. After suffering a rigorous confinement in Richmond he was exchanged in the middle of August, and returned to his home, in Chester county for the benefit of his much impaired health. His fellow citizens of Chester presented him with a sword on his return, and in October following he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket. Since the close of the war he has been living in retirement, seldom taking part in public demonstrations, although his name has been frequently mentioned in connection with office.

Our Fellow Citizens in Alaska.

A recent letter dated at Sitka says: Those natives, whose village constitutes one-half of the town of Sitka, are not the peers of the native, race as seen at Kodiak and the Aleutian Isles. They are more heathenish, more treacherous, more cruel. This is seen in the great tenacity with which they cling to ancient superstitions. When a chief is about to die it is a traditionary practice for him to name two persons to accompany him to the "far off hunting ground." At his demise they are summarily dispatched, and the three bodies are burned together. It has required the constant vigilance of the Russian officers to stop this barbarity, and it was only done by purchasing the intended victims and transporting them to Kodiak. The price paid was usually twenty blankets. There is now at Kodiak a colony of these "transports" and their descendants numbering over sixty. The practice of cremation is peculiar to the Kolosh Indians—not prevailing among any other of the tribes on the coast. The body is placed on a large pile of dry wood and fagots. While the flames are progressing the relatives dance, sing, shout and howl, making a jargon rather offensive to musical ears. After the body is reduced to ashes these are gathered and deposited under a wooden monument resembling a large box, the front sides of which are marked with strange figures.

MR. J. H. BARRETT, Commissioner of Pensions, will tender his resignation, to take effect at an early day, to accept the chief editorship of the Cincinnati *Evening Chronicle*, a new radical paper, which commences to issue on March 9th. Mr. Barrett formerly occupied some position on the Cincinnati *Gazette*, but resigned to accept his present position.

IMPEACHMENT!

THE SECOND ACT

President Impeached in the Senate.

Gen. Thomas Surrenders Himself.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1868.

The excitement of yesterday had abated this morning or settled down into a quiet and decorous curiosity, contented with reading the papers and speculating on results, not clamorous, demonstrative or jostling. There was no scramble for the Capitol, no rush to the galleries, no crush or crowds in the corridors, no grumbling by ladies or swearing by men, because ten thousand people could not be compressed into a space which two thousand will fill to overflowing, all of which occurred yesterday, and will be remembered as a part of the history of the time. It was expected by many and known by others that Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, as the Committee of the House, would inform the Senate to-day of yesterday's resolution to impeach the President, and the Senate galleries were filled at an early hour, but not to excess. The Senate opened its proceedings in the usual way, and spent from 12 to 1 o'clock in routine business, which, whether interesting or not, in itself did not command much attention, for both floor and galleries were on the *qui vive* for the second act in the impeachment drama, and would be restive until it was performed. One o'clock had been fixed as the hour, and everything in the meantime was only to kill time, or so looked upon.

Impeachment in the Senate.

When one o'clock came, Garrett Davis was upon the floor making a speech, which might end in five minutes or might last till to-morrow for aught anybody knew. He was talking of the Constitution, a theme upon which he is perennial. Ten minutes later, the doors of the Senate open, and Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, linked arm-in-arm, enter, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. They are met by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who needs no hint of their mission, but straightway announces a message from the House in the usual stereotyped way, and then immediately corrects himself and says "a Committee of the House." Mr. Davis had yielded the floor for this much by request of the presiding officer.

The Sergeant-at-Arms supports Mr. Stevens on the right, while he, after saluting the Chair, "Mr. President," and receiving in return the recognition of Mr. Wade, reaches his hand into the breast pocket of his coat and draws out a sheet of foolscap paper. The eyes and ears of floor and the galleries are all turned toward the feeble old man, as he proceeds to read in better voice than one would expect from him, the message which the solegunity of the occasion would not permit him to trust to memory. Fifty members of the House have come over to witness the ceremony, and are standing in the lobbies and crowding about the two committee men as the message is read. It is brief, a few sentences only. But none of such solemn importance were ever uttered in the Senate Chamber before. Every word is listened to with earnest ears, and when all is said, the rustle of attention relaxed is heard, in the midst of which Mr. Davis rose to resume his speech. Messrs. Stevens and Bingham seat themselves at desks near the door awaiting the order of the Senate on the message they have delivered.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, known in connection with the impeachment movement since its inception, rises to offer a resolution, but Mr. Davis has the floor and will not yield. Mr. Howard makes the point of order that his is a question of privilege, but the Chair being in doubt as to that, he offers not to give a decision, but to leave it to a vote of the Senate whether Mr. Davis or Mr. Howard is entitled to the floor. Discussion follows, as it always does on very slight provocation in the Senate, and in the midst of it all, Mr. Davis rises to say that he only controverts the right of Mr. Howard to deprive him of his seat. If you put the matter to him on the score of courtesy he'll tell you what he will do. Like Falstaff he "will do anything for friendship, but nothing on compulsion," and the Senate very soon deciding the question of right in his favor, he gives the honorable body the benefit of his courtesy and yields to Mr. Howard, who presents a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven to take action on the resolution of the House. This goes through "*nem con.*," and so ends act the second.

Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, satisfied with the discharge of their mission, return to the House, and are followed by the crowd of members who have left their seats and come over to see the impeachment farily under way in the upper house.

The Senate relapses into legislation, galleries thin out and Garret Davis takes the floor again and keeps it so long that one is led to wish for his impeachment, for the sake of a pleasant interruption. An hour later the Chair interrupts a speech on reconstruction to announce the Committee of seven, which Mr. Howard's resolution calls for—Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Morton, Pomeroy, Edmunds and Johnson.

Committee Report to the House.

At half-past one o'clock, Messrs. Stevens and Bingham appeared at the bar of the House, and being recognized by the Speaker, the former said that in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, the Committee had appeared at the bar of the Senate, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of the whole people of the United States, has impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and had demanded that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer to said impeachment, and in due time present articles of impeachment, and would prove the same.

Rule to Prevent Delays.

The Committee on Rules, in about an hour, reported an additional rule to the House regulating the discussion on cases of impeachment, by providing that when articles are reported to the House, it shall resolve itself immediately into Committee of the Whole, and debate the same in fifteen minute speeches, and that the vote shall be taken on the second day. No dilatory motions shall be made to delay action, and but one motion to adjourn during the day shall be entertained. After considerable opposition by the Democrats, the rules were suspended, and this additional rule was adopted, the effect of which will be to settle the further discussion of the details preceding the President's trial, so far as the House is concerned.

Preparing the Articles.

The House Committee of seven, appointed to draft articles of impeachment against the President, held their first meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock, Hon. Thad. Stevens presiding. The meeting was brief and the discussion confined to the point as to whether the charge should simply embrace the official record of the course of the President in removing Mr. Stanton, and thus make the trial brief before the Senate, or whether other charges should be brought up involving the attendance of witnesses. The Committee expect to report by Thursday and report the articles before the Senate on Saturday.

No Writ of Quo Warranto Yet.

Anticipating that Attorney General Stanbery would apply to Judge Cartter, of the Supreme District Court, for a writ of *quo warranto* this morning against Mr. Stanton, a large number of persons assembled at the City Hall and remained there during the session of the Court, but Mr. Stanton did not appear, and the crowd after the adjournment of the Court dispersed, stopping occasionally and discussing the questions of the day, in small groups.

Unfounded Report.

The report that the President had sent for General Emory, and that during the interview in response to the summons he had informed the President that he would obey no order unless it came through General Grant, is denied by General Emory.

Gen. Thomas's Case.

It is said to-day that if Chief Justice Cartter should to-morrow decide to hold Gen. Thomas for his appearance at Court to answer the charge of violating the tenure of office bill, no bail will be offered, hence the General will be committed to jail to answer the charge before the Criminal Court. An application will be then made before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Gen. Thomas will be brought before that Judge, who will immediately act in the case, and thus have the matter brought directly before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Will the President be Suspended.

Much of the feverishness in the public mind in regard to the impeachment proceeding arises from the supposition that Congress will attempt to suspend the President while the trial is in progress, that he will resist the same, and that serious difficulties will ensue. From what is learned there is not the least ground for belief that it will be attempted to suspend the President. On the contrary the indications are that the impeachment trial will go on under the well established forms of procedure.

The White House.

The regular meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, Secretaries Seward, Welles, McCulloch, Browning, and Postmaster General Randall being present. Attorney General Stanbery was not present, being engaged in the Supreme Court. The session did not continue more than an hour, though several of the members who had business pertaining to their respective departments remained with the President after the adjournment. Senator Hendricks and several representatives had interviews with the President this morning.

The War Office.

Mr. Stanton remained in the War Office all night, and was visited by a large number of his friends before he retired last night. This morning after he had breakfasted, he began to receive visitors, and was visited by Senators, Representatives and other prominent persons until noon. Senators Edmunds and Cameron, Ex-Senator Creswell, and many Representatives called during the forenoon. Judde Fisher, of the District Supreme Court, visited the Department about ten o'clock, and was with Mr. Stanton until after twelve.

Effect of Impeachment in Europe.

A private dispatch per cable from London received this morning announces that the political news has had no material effect in Europe, and that quotations of 5-20s are unchanged.

Democratic Campaign Committee.

The Democratic members of Congress held a conference to-night at the room of the House Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, presiding. A resolution was passed for the appointment of a Congressional campaign committee to consist of two Senators and five Representatives.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1868.

Impeachment Proceedings.

The proceedings on impeachment may be summed up for to-day in regular order as follows:

General Thomas Discharged.

In the morning General Thomas surrendered himself to the Marshal, declining to give bail, and his counsel thereupon asked for a writ of *habeas corpus*, with a view of expediting the progress of the case to the United States Supreme Court. But Judge Cartter, by declining to hold him, and ordering his discharge, put aside the plea for the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the case may now be considered at an end, unless it should hereafter come up regularly before the Criminal Court. The point thus gained, it will be noticed, prevents any ground for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court to test to the constitutionality of the civil tenure act. It is possible that the President may now resume his previous purpose to bring the question of the constitutionality of the act before the Supreme Court by applying for a writ of *quo warranto* against Mr. Stanton in the District Supreme Court. This course, however, as involving the slow course of an appeal, is a tedious one; hence the earnestness with which the counsel for General Thomas sought to make it a case of *habeas corpus*, which, as involving personal liberty, always takes precedence, and would have afforded a short-cut to the end sought.

Progress of Impeachment in the Senate.

In the Senate, Mr. Howard, from the special Committee appointed to take action on the impeachment of the President, reported a resolution that the Senate will take proper order thereon, of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives, which was adopted without debate, and the House was notified of this proceeding.

The Articles.

The sub-Committee appointed to prefer articles of impeachment, had a meeting this morning, and made good progress with their work. It is understood that other matters, beside the alleged violation of the tenure of office law will be presented against the President. The specifications will number six or eight. The Committee expects to be able to report to-morrow, and will probably have the case ready to go to the Senate on Monday next. The Committee has been in session all of the afternoon, and has been examining Gen. Emory to ascertain if the President made an effort to use the garrison of Washington for the advancement of his purposes. Gen. Emory did not testify affirmatively.

Quo Warranto Applied for.

Owing to the failure of the proceeding in Court to-day to make a test cause for appeal to the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the civil tenure act, the President has again directed Attorney General Stanbery to apply at once for a *quo warranto*, to show cause why Mr. Stanton retains possession of the War Department. As already telegraphed, this application is slow, and it will be months before the test case will reach the Supreme Court.

Suit for Damages.

Immediately after the discharge of General Thomas this morning, a suit was commenced in the District Court by him against Stanton for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. Damages one hundred thousand dollars.

Ten Thousand Thanks to Carey.

Gen. Carey, member from the Second District, Ohio, to-day, received a letter from one of the most influential leaders of the workingmen's organization of Pennsylvania and a Republican, in which is this sentence: "Ten thousand thanks for your vote against this fearful wrong, impeachment."

Comfort for A. J.

A telegram to the President from Cairo to-night announces: "At the charter election to-day the Democratic gain was over 400. Stick to the War Department;" signed, "Democratic Central Committee."

Another from Holyoke, Mass., says: "Hang to the Constitution, and you will be sustained by thirty thousand men of Massachusetts;" signed by "a number of citizens."

Another from Terre Haute, Ind., says "Stand firm to your position and in defense of the Constitution and the Executive Department. Indiana will sustain you with 100,000 brave, stalwart and tried men."

To Western Associated Press.

WHY THE ARTICLES ARE DELAYED.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The delay of the House Committee of seven in framing articles of impeachment against President Johnson is said to be owing to the fact that an impression exists that he cannot be convicted by the Senate on the prominent charge of violating the tenure of office act, hence the Committee were to-day engaged in drawing articles with a view to secure a united party vote, and if possible to avoid all doubts.

General Thomas did not visit the war office to-day, but after his discharge from custody went to the Executive Mansion, and after a short interview with Johnson, returned home.

STANTON'S REQUISITIONS HONORED.

Reports have been in circulation this morning that the Secretary of the Treasury has given orders that requisitions from the War Department signed by Secretary Stanton, should not be honored at the Treasury. All such requisitions without exception, for requisitions from Stanton for various amounts on account of the War Department were passed through the proper bureaus of the Treas

Weekly Commercial.

THE EARLY LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT.

By His Father.

From the New York Ledger.

The General comes of a good fighting stock. His great-grandfather, Capt. Noah Grant, a native of Windsor, now Tolland, Conn., was killed in the battle at White Plains, in 1756; his great-grandfather's brother, Lieut. Solomon Grant, was killed in the same battle. I have in my possession an original muster-roll made out by Capt. Noah Grant, in 1775—the year before his death. His own name heads it as captain; the names, dates of service, and "quality" of the men are duly entered in separate columns; and, as illustrative of the sentiments of those early days, one hundred and twelve years ago, on the military aspect of color, I may quote the following designations of some of the privates: "Prince, negro." "Jupiter, negro."

Captain Noah Grant's son, Noah Grant, also a native of Connecticut, was my father; and if he did not get killed in battle like his worthy sire, it was not because he did not passsingly take all the chances of such a death, for he fought in the Revolutionary war, from beginning to end—over seven years. He was a Lieutenant of militia at the battle of Lexington. This long period of soldiering left him in bad financial business. My mother—who was his second wife—was an excellent manager, and, while she lived, the family were always in comfortable circumstances; but after death —in 1805—we had to struggle hard to get on. Impressed upon the minds of all of us a lesson which we never forgot. She left seven children —the oldest only twelve. Every one of them subsequently became wealthy. My father was born rich, and was a man of education; but he died poor. His children were born poor, but acquired a comfortable competency.

I was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 23d, 1794. When I was five years of age, I was taken by my father, who migrated with his family, to that part of the Northwestern Territory which is now Jefferson county, Ohio. When I was ten years of age we moved to Portage county in the Western Reserve. At sixteen, I was regularly apprenticed to my half-brother to learn the tanning business, at Maysville, Kentucky. I faithfully served out my apprenticeship; and soon after I became of age, set up business for myself, at Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio.

Here I suffered a severe and protracted illness from fever and ague, which finally compelled me to relinquish business. The savings of four years were consumed by the expenses of his sickness. I was left entirely unprovided with a small place called Point Pleasant, situated directly on the Ohio river, twenty-five miles above Cleeinnati; and in June, 1820, I was married to Miss Hannah Simpson, and commenced housekeeping at that place.

Here, on the 27th day of April, 1822, our first child, Ulysses S. Grant, was born. The house in which this event occurred is still standing.

Five other children—three daughters and two sons—were subsequently added to our family. One son and one daughter, both grown, and both single, died of consumption during the late war.

Industry, frugality and perseverance made me fortunate in business and enabled me to accumulate a competency for myself and my family. In 1854, at the age of sixty, I measurably retired: that is, I withdrew from the direct personal supervision of my business.

My sons, Simpson Grant—since deceased—and Orvil L. Grant—now of Chicago—continued the business for twelve years, in my name, and made more than twice as much money as we had ever made before. We always had the reputation of making the very best of leather—we tanned with nothing but oak, and that made it superior.

About two years ago, I had made up my mind that I should enjoy more seeing the principal part of my property in the possession of my children than I should keeping it in my own. General Grant, I knew, had done nothing toward making it, and he did not want any of it. The Government had provided for him so well that I acquiesced in his view. My son Orvil, who is in business in Chicago, received the larger share; and my estate was worth about twenty-five thousand dollars apiece. I kept enough for myself.

My early opportunities for education were extremely limited. I never went to school but about five months in my life, though I took lessons in English grammar for four weeks after I was married.

I have taken a pretty active interest, generally, in the political questions of the day; though not to the neglect of my private affairs. I wrote the platform which was adopted at the last Whig State Convention that ever assembled at Columbus, and played a part in the first election of Salmon P. Chase as Governor of Ohio.

I was never what was technically known as an Abolitionist, but I never held a slave. I made up my mind, when I was a young man, that I would never have slaves. That was the reason that I left Kentucky and went to Ohio. I would not own slaves, and I would not live where there were slaves and not own them.

I voted for General Jackson for President every time he was a candidate—that is, three times.

Mrs. Grant was the second daughter of Mr. John Simpson, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. She was born and brought up in that county, about twenty miles from Philadelphia, when in her nineteenth year she removed with her father to Clermont county, Ohio. Their family were very highly respectable—people of veracity and integrity; but not of any particular ambition beyond that of living independent farmers.

Mrs. Grant's father was worth some property; but it was all in land, and he kept it until he died.

It was nearly three years after their removal to Clermont that we were married. A few of the neighbors expressed their surprise that one of Mr. Simpson's daughter should marry a young man hardly yet established in business.

But this did not matter long, for soon as it was seen how I was getting along, I heard nothing more of it. I supposed there could hardly be a marriage at which somebody would not be surprised. I was not worth a dollar when I married; but I did not stay that way long; and as soon as I was known to be prosperous the neighbors seemed to think the match was exactly the thing—just what I had thought from the beginning.

At the time of our marriage, Mrs. Grant was an undreading country girl; handsome, but not vain. She had previously joined the Methodist church, and I can truthfully say, that it has never had a more devoted and consistent member. Her steadiness, firmness and strength of character have been the stay of the family through life. She was always cheerful, and most watchful over her children; but never austere, and not opposed to their free participation in innocent amusements. The leading passion of Ulysses, even when a little boy, he could go alone, was for horses. The first time he ever drove a horse alone, he was about seven and a half years old. I had gone away from home to Ripley, twelve miles off. I went in the morning, and did not get back until night. I owned at the time a three year old colt, which had been ridden under the saddle to carry the mail, but had never had a collar on. While I was gone, Ulysses got the colt and put a collar and harness on him, and hitched him up to a sled. Then he put a single line on to him and drove off, and loaded up the sled with brush and came back again. He kept at it, hauling successive loads all day, and when I came home at night, he had a pile of brush as big as a cabin.

He used to harness horses when he had to get up in the manger to put the bridle and collar on, and then turn the halter shackled over and stand on that to throw the harness on.

At eight and a half years of age he had become a perfect driver, and used to work my team all day, single or double, hauling wood. There would be a man in the woods to load, and another at the house to unload, but Ulysses would drive the team.

At about ten years of age he used to drive a pair of horses alone from Georgetown, where we lived, forty miles, to Cincinnati, and bring back a load of passengers.

When Ulysses was a boy, if a circus or any show came along, in which there was a colt for somebody to come forward and ride a pony, he was always the one to present himself, and whatever he undertook to ride he rode. This practice he kept up, until he got to be so large that he was ashamed to ride a pony.

Once, when he was a boy, a show came along in which there was a mischievous pony, trained to go round the ring like lightning, and he was expected to throw any boy that attempted to ride him.

"Will any boy come forward and ride this pony?" shouted the ring-master.

Ulysses stepped forward and mounted the pony. The performance began. Round, and round, and round the ring it went, with the master and faster, making the greatest effort to dismount the rider. But Ulysses sat as steady as if he had grown to the pony's back. Presently out came a large monkey and sprang up behind Ulysses. The people set up a great shout of laughter, and on the pony ran; but it all produced no effect on the rider. Then the ring-master made the monkey jump up on to Ulysses's shoulders, standing with his feet on his shoulders, and with his hands holding on to his hair. At this there was another and a still louder shout, but not a muscle of Ulysses's face moved. There was not a tremor of his nerves. A few more rounds and the ring-master gave it up; he had come across a boy that the pony and the monkey both could not dismount.

Ulysses had the habit of riding our horses to water standing up on their bare backs. I began this practice when about seven years old. At eight or nine he would ride them at the top of their speed, he standing upon one foot and balancing himself by the bridle reins. The ground over which he used to make these performances was a little descending towards the rivers a near neighbor's boy who undertook to rival him in speed, although without standing up, was unfortunately thrown from his horse and killed.

He always broke his own horses. I never knew a horse to balk with him. He use to get one colt perfectly broken and then put another in by the side of him, and he would lead the useful faculty for breaking horses to pace; it became known in the neighborhood and people used to apply to him to break their horses to pace; but he had an idea that it was degrading and would never undertake it.

One day a neighbor came to me and said: "Ulysses has a remarkable faculty to teach a horse to pace; I have a fine young horse; now, how shall I get Ulysses to teach him to pace?"

Said I: "You must not say a word to him about it; but send him on a mission to some place, and get him, while he is gone, to teach the horse to pace."

Said he: "I will do it." So he came over again and said to Ulysses: "I want to send a letter, in a hurry, thirteen miles, to Decatur, and I will give you two dollars to get on my horse and carry it."

Ulysses was then nine or ten years old. He was fond of making money, and fond of that kind of business, and he answered: "I will go."

Just as he was starting off the owner of the horse cried out after him: *"I want you to teach that horse to pace."*

The horse had never paced a step before. But Ulysses accomplished the task. He returned the horse at night a perfect pacer. The letter was all a sham. Ulysses found out the trick, and nobody after that could ever get him to break a horse to pace.

When Ulysses was in his twelfth year he was very small for his age. At that time I had taken the contract to build the jail in Brown county. The prison was to be of logs hewn a foot square and fourteen feet long. These had to be hauled about two miles from the woods where they were cut, to the site of the jail. I generally worked small, or rather medium sized horses, but I happened to have one very large one. A neighbor had one about the same size, and Ulysses was so anxious that I should buy him that he said to me one day, "Father, if you will buy that horse I will drive team until all the logs are hauled." I agreed to do it, but without any idea that he could possibly hold out to work the team over a week—he was such a little bit of a fellow. I even hired another man to work the team and told him to go along with Ulysses; but not to let him know until the boy was tired out, what he was hired for. The man accompanied him for a number of days, when he came to me and said: "There is no use in my going with that boy any longer. He understands the team and can manage it as well as I can, and better too. There's no use in my following him round."

One day, after hauling a load, Ulysses took the team out, and said to me:

"The men are not in the woods hewing today, and there is no need of my going back this afternoon, as I can keep up with their hewing to-morrow; and there is nobody there to help load."

"Nobody there to help load?" said I. "Why, how did you load this morning?"

"Oh, Dave and I loaded," he answered.

Dave was the name of the big horse I had bought.

"You and Dave loaded! What do you mean?" said I, for I considered it absolutely impossible that a child of his size should have got such immense logs into the wagon without help.

"Yes," said he, "Dave and I loaded. I took a chain and hitched on to the end of the logs, and we managed to get them in."

He then explained how it was done. A large sugar tree had been felled, so that it lay asiant, one end resting on the ground and the other elevated. He had hitched the horse, Dave, to the end of a hewn log, and hauled it up on to the wagon. This was much talked of in the neighborhood, as it was considered a great achievement for a boy of his size. He worked the whole seven months and until the job was finished, hauling those logs, and other material for the building, with the exception of a single week. That week I went into town to Louisville. It was necessary for me to have a deposition taken there, to be used in a law suit in which I was engaged in the State of Connecticut, I had written more than once about it to my lawyers, but could not get the business done. "I can do it," said Ulysses. So I left him on the farand alone. Before he started I gave him an open letter that he might show the captain of the boat, or any one else, if he should have occasion, stating that he was my son and was going to Louisville on my business. Ulysses done how he happened to meet a neighbor with whom he was acquainted; so he had no occasion to use the letter. But when he came on board a boat to return the captain asked him who he was. He told him; but the captain answered: "I cannot take you. You may be running away." Ulysses then produced my letter, which put everything right; and the captain not only treated him with the greatest kindness, but took so much interest in him as to invite him to go as far as Maysville with him, where he had relatives living, free of expense.

THE LEASE OF SAMANA BAY.

A Dominican Protest Against it.

Late advices from Santo Domingo City inform us that the question of the lease of the Bay of Samana continued to agitate the public mind. Senor J. B. Zafra, one of the ablest men of the Congress, and one of the ablest men of the Republic of Santo Domingo had made a speech against the proceeding. "To pull down the Dominican flag," he said, "in order to plant a foreign flag in its place, is not only repugnant, but odious, and whatever may be the policies such an act could not be regarded otherwise than as an act of treason." He continued at much length and said: "In short, gentlemen, it would be to decree the extinction of our race by putting beside a Republic of 30,000,000 of souls a colony of 6,000,000 of Africans, for whom place cannot be found in the great American Republic, and which, increased by several millions more of Europeans whom the peninsula of Samana could not contain, would extend itself from Higuey, to Mole St. Nicholas, and from Caye Beatta to Porto Piatte. What then would become of the nationality of a Spanish race of 300,000 colored Dominicans, who are neither whites nor blacks? Would not the fate of the old Indians whom the Spaniards destroyed become that of the easy going, careless race, when exposed to a new invasion by other conquerors more powerful and more skillful than the Spaniard? Further: if the money of the American should prove better than that of the Spaniard, which we deny, would it not end by driving him out of the country, which a series of criminal and incapable Governors had corrupted by bribes, will it be possible to satisfy the avarice of revolutionists, and of Presidents who seek to make their fortune, not by means of industry, but rather by the occupations and chances of war? Will Government be possible while there exists at the side of it a people who will not allow themselves to those who will seek power in order to gain American gold? Gentlemen, to speak plainly, I consider the cession of the Territory of Samana, under every point of view, as a school of immorality, as the focus of our future dissensions, and a transaction in which, for every ounce of gold there will be paid several pounds of blood. Samana will be a point of refuge for all the conspirators, an open door for the denationalization of the whole Republic, and, finally, the supreme revenge of the Spanish party, and of all those who have not wished our nationality, nor believed its existence possible."

Ravages of the Cholera in Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, a city once most famed for its salubrity, has, for the second time within a year, suffered a terrible visitation of cholera. Last April three thousand were carried off by the plague, but when, some two months since the cholera swept down the Panema from the pestiferous quarters of the allied army,a greater havoc ensued, and more than one half the inhabitants fled the city. Business stood still, and the streets were crowded only by funeral processions, while at night the lurid flames of ten thousand tires, lighted for the purpose of fumigation, cast a funeral glare over the stricken city. Sickness and death were everywhere. Coffins were carried about even in furniture vans, and at the cemetery were piled high, waiting for interment, as there were not hands enough even to dig graves. The municipal government, with a neglect which amounted to wholesale murder, took no adequate measures of relief, the streets were not cleaned, refuse was not carried off from lay in front of houses for hours, and medical assistance was not provided. At length the people arose, besieged the building where the municipal board sat, and demanded and secured its immediate resignation. Since the deposition of the board, measures have been taken to keep the city clean and stay the progress of the epidemic, but a thorough sewage and complete watering of the streets is needed to render city safe from such terrible and sweeping attacks of disease.

St. Louis has had a diamond wedding—black diamond, in fact. The bride was a mulatto heiress, worth $300,000 in her own right, and the groom a barber of the same complexion, whose property is estimated in the hundred thousands. Rumor says that the mother of the young lady had offered large sums to obtain a white husband for her daughter, but without success. The marriage ceremony was performed in church with great magnificence. The bride wore a heavy satin dress, a splendid train turned with point lace, carried a bouquet of wax flowers in her hand, and, over her head and reaching almost to the floor, was thrown a magnificent lace veil worth $900. The rest of one item alone cost $900. Her jewelry was diamonds, the ear-rings being of exquisite workmanship, and costing $5,000. The material alone of her dress cost $1,400. There were two bridesmaids and a groomsman, who were arrayed in a manner scarcely inferior to the contracting parties. The bridegroom's wedding gift was a check for $10,000.

General Pope, who lately went to Detroit, Michigan, to assume command of the Department of the Lakes, was visited by the Republican State Committee of Michigan, the other day, and in the course of the conversation gave some of his views and opinions on reconstruction. The General declared that, in his belief, the bitter hatred which the South had borne toward the North, and toward republican institutions, had been intensified during the past year, the result of there being a punishment in reserving over them. Howell Cobb and Alexander H. Stephens he regards as the two men most hostile toward the North, and their influence is great, but he thinks there is not one man in ten thousand who would vote to have the United States troops removed, for the reason that they fear for themselves.

An amusing incident transpired at a Cincinnati fashionable church during last Sunday morning's services. A minister from a Southern city delivered the sermon, in the absence of the regular rector, and when he arrived at about the middle of his long and tedious discourse, he raised his hands as is customary in the benediction, but, unfortunately adjusted his suspicion. Whereupon, the congregation, thinking it such, acted accordingly, some rising to their feet, others kneeling, and some in a stuttering kind of attitude; when the good dispenser of the good book continued his sermon, having only raised his hands in an exclamation of oratorical gesture. Those who had risen quickly dropped into their seats, while a loud tittering was heard from all parts of the church.

Commemorative masses for the repose of the soul of Louis XVI, were recently celebrated in the Expiatory chapel in the Rue d'Anjou. A crowd of devout worshipers filled all the sacred edifice during the day. Although the execution of the queen did not take place for nine months after (the 16th of October), the two melancholy anniversaries are always united, and services said for both sovereigns on the 21st of January. A similar mass was likewise performed in the chapel of the Tuileries, as has been regularly the case since the accession of Napoleon III. The emperor, empress, and prince imperial were present.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Wednesday Evening, February 26, 1868.

—Governments have been somewhat heavy and irregular since the complications at Washington, and to-day the old bonds closed lower and weaker. The following table will show the variations during the several dates mentioned:

	Feb. 19.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 24.	Feb. 25.	Feb. 26.
U. S. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111½	111¼
5-20's, 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅝	111
5-20's, 1864	109	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝	107⅞	107⅝
5-20's, 1865	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109	108⅝
New Issue, '67	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107	106⅞
New Issue, '67	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	107¾	107¾
7-30's	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107	106⅝
Gold	140¾	140	140⅜	143¾	142⅝	140⅝

—Gold has shown considerable weakness for the past two days, in singular contrast to the marked uneasiness felt at the political situation. This appears to be due to no depreciation of the crisis, but rather to the peculiar position of the market.

Parties who had been for some time carrying large amounts of gold, and had become wearied of carrying it, seized the opportunity of realizing when the price ranged at 143¾; to 143⅝; their gold thus became generally distributed among a weaker class of holders, little able to carry it and easily frightened into selling.

The late *bulls* are now *bearing* the market, with a view to an ultimate fresh advance. The market is thus held in check against the strong tendency of the political crisis to force up the premium.

There is at present a considerable "short" interest in the New York market, and 6 per cent. is paid for having gold carried.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co:—U. S. 6s 1881, 111¼; U. S. 5-20s, '62, 111; do '64, 108; do '65, May and November, 109; do '65, January and July, 106⅞; U. S. 10-40s, 104⅜; May, 1865, Compounds, 117⅛; June 7-30s 106⅜; July 7-30s, 106⅜; Gold, 141⅜; 5-20s, '67 107⅜.

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers report the following rates for governments today:—Gold, 141⅜; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110⅞; do 1864, 108; do 1865 109; U. S. 10-40s, 104⅜; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 106⅞; do 1867, 107⅜; June 7-30s, 106⅜; July do, 106⅜; May Compounds, 1865, 117⅛.

—The New York railway stock market is completely under the will of the "bears." The following table, reported by J. W. Kennedy, broker, shows the variations in prices under the respective dates named:

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 24.	Feb. 25.	Feb. 26.
Fort Wayne	101	100⅜	100⅝	99⅝	99⅛	99⅜
Erie & P	95¾	95¾	94⅜	93⅞	93¾	93¾
Erie	77⅝	74¾	69⅞	68¼	68¼	68¾
N Y Central	133⅝	132⅝	128⅝	127⅜	127⅜	126¾
Reading	94¾	93⅞	91⅝	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
Mich. South	92¾	92⅝	91¾	90¾	90¾	90⅜
Illinois Cen	139⅝	138¾	137⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜
Do. pref	74¾	74	72¾	72¾	72¾	72
Rock Island	98¾	98¾	97¾	96¾	96¾	96¾

The *Herald* says:—Ridiculously low flours are predicted for Erie, and for that matter for every stock on the list, within the next thirty days; but the less importance there is attached to these the better. Such predictions simply serve to show the change which has taken place in the speculative feeling of the street within the last week. The great majority of speculators from having been very bullish have become very bearish, and the bear element has been gaining strength daily. The chief anxiety of holders of stocks now is to sell them, whereas only a week ago every man's wish seemed to be to add to the load he was carrying. Thus Wall street rushes from one extreme to another.

—The New York *Times* says: We understand that both organizations of the Stock Exchange took renewed and very decided action to-day against the attendance of their members at what is called the Evening Exchange in Fifth Avenue. It is said that the Gold Room will adopt a similar course to-morrow. In case the rule becomes general, as well against the partners and clerks and outside agents of the members of these organizations, as against the own personal attendance, the reliability of the evening sales of gold and stocks, as making a market, will, of course, be greatly diminished.

—Upon inquiry we find that the telegram in Sunday papers concerning counterfeit 7 30s grew out of the presentation at the Treasury of two notes of $100 each, one of which had been offered several months since for conversion. They belong to the old batch, which were described in our columns when they came out in September, and are not, in any sense, new counterfeits.—*Tribune.*

—The Chicago and Northwest earnings for the

Third week in February, 1868	$210,597
Same week, 1867	113 464
Increase	$97,137

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, } Wednesday Evening, February 26, 1868. }

Dullness and inactivity continue to prevail in nearly every branch of business, and at present the prospect for an active spring trade is not very flattering. Prices have changed but little for some time past. The prevailing attribute of price does per river and rail continue generally light, but in nearly all are adequate to the demand.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

Apples—We quote at $4 50@5 50 ₱ barrel, as to quality.

Bacon, Lard, etc—The market is excited and firm, and prices still advancing. We have sales of 35,000 lbs Sugar Cured Hams at 17½c; 5,000 lbs shoulders at 13½c; 5,000 lbs rib sides at 14c. We quote clearsides at 15½c, dried beef at 16c, and leaf lard at 16@16½c ₱ lb.

Moss Pork—Prices have advanced to $28 ₱ barrel.

Land Oil—Market excited and prices again advanced. We quote extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 28 and No. 2 at $1 ₱ gallon.

Butter—Extra choice fresh roll commands readily 40@42c and fair from 35@38c ₱ lb. The market is not well supplied.

Eggs—We quote fresh at 28@30c ₱ dozen.

Beans—Choice small white Beans are scarce and in demand at $4 50 ₱ bushel.

Dried Fruit—We quote apples at 7½@8c and peaches at 10@11c ₱ lb. The only sale reported is 50 bushels dried peaches at Chicharles, at 10c ₱ lb.

Potatoes—We note sales of choice peachblows at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel, and at $3 25 ₱ bbl.

Hay—We quote loose timothy hay from country wagons at $15 00@20 00 ₱ ton, as to quality.

Grain—The market has generally ruled dull. We note sales of oats from depot, by the car load, at 64@65c, and from store at 67@68c ₱ bushel. Car corn in small lots from depot sold at 90c ₱ bushel, and shelled in Elevator is quoted at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bushel. Rye sold by the car load as high as $1 45 ₱ bushel, and some holders are asking as high as $1 50@1 55 ₱ bushel. We quote spring barley at $2 00@2 05 ₱ bush. There is very little barley for wheat. Some millers are paying for white wheat $2 50 ₱ bushel and for red winter $2 40@2 42 ₱ bushel.

Corn Meal—We continue to quote at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel.

Buckwheat Flour—We quote from store at $4 25@4 50 ₱ hundred.

Rye Flour—Choice rye flour continues to command $8 00 ₱ barrel.

Flour—Has been somewhat excited during the past few days, but has become settled again apparently, with considerable activity for the season. Some of our houses are furnishing flour at prices at which dealers say they will find it to their advantage to order. The demand appears to be almost entirely for well known and reliable brands. Below will be found prices furnished by one of our principal establishments:

The following are prices, wholesale dealer in Flour, 273 Liberty street, checkered front:

	Bbl.	Half bbl.
Dayton Snowflake (white winter)	$12 50	
Oregon Mills	11 50	
Jenkins's Eureka and Regulator	11 50	
Jenkins's Little Mills and Favorite	11 25	
Do Doubleloon	11 00	
Emerald and Crossett's	11 00	
Iron City	10 75	
Greenwood, Bismarck and Hastings	10 50	
And other brands usually on this market.		
Groceries.		
First growths	292	146
Second "	271	1,461
Third "	709	1,233
Fourth "	493	833
Fifth "	884	1,632
Maracaibo, &c	502	977
St. Domingo	995	2,141
Soussane, &c	1,103	2,201
Laguayra, &c	1,154	2,309
Lower Medoc	716	1,099
"	7,589	15,102

Madeira is satisfactory both in quantity and quality, and prices are low. It has been duty free heretofore, by in ratio with the enormous strides of the two preceding years. The production, however, will never equal what it was during the past year. The average was 30,000 pipes, as a great portion of the land now devoted to the vine will be given up to corn, cane and cereals.

On the Rhine and Moselle, little sun and heat, with too much wet and cold, have caused a most unsatisfactory vintage. The unfavorable weather has accompanied the vintage prechecked chance of the grapes maturing, and thus prevented the formation of the requisite saccharine matter, leaving an unusually large remnant of undecomposed saccharine matter which will ruin the wine for the purpose of fermentation. In addition when the heat of the spring approaches, owing to the large quantity of sugar in the grape, the fine wines of 1862 and 1865 have much augmented in value.

Hops.

In New York the market has been dull but steady, including American at 20@60c for new; older growth 10@40c and Foreign at 35@50c ₱ lb. We quote in small lots at New York: Choice, common Eastern, 20@30c; good to prime 40@45c; choice to fancy 50@60c. Eastern counties, 40@45c; made at 45@50c; Pacific coast, 40@45c; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 50@60c. Michigan, common to fair, 20@30c; choice to prime, 35@40c. Yearlings of all grades 15@40c; old Olds 10@25c. Foreign—Bavarians, 35@60c; Bavarians 60@65c; Belgians 40@45c ₱ lb.

The week's business is noticed by Mr. Emmet Wells as follows: The market has been dull in most of the trade. Sales of Bavarians continue in a small way at 60c, gold, for prime lots, and 55c for lots in bond, duty paid, first hands. There has been some speculative buying of prime lots for export to Michigan and State; but the low prices offered, viz: 40c to 45c, did not meet the views of holders, consequently no sales were effected. The lowest quotation given below (20c) is about a fair price for such grades, considering the duty on the article. At this figure 1,000 bales or more might be picked up. There is a little more demand for Pacific Slope—small sales of which have been made at 45c, first hands, gold, duty paid. The market closes quiet, but firmer, influenced by the falling off in imports. The stock of foreign hops in New York is now reduced to about 5,000 bales, with only small arrivals of the present week. If these Importers have any left over, they will be few. If the trade done since the first of January, we can see nothing to prevent an advance in the price of hops in the advance in prices. Imports this week, from Bremen, 124 bales; from Hamburg, 10 bales; from Liverpool, 27 bales; from Antwerp, 8 bales; from Havre, 8 bales. Total, 280 bales. Exports, 24 bales. Advices from Germany report a very large crop, and from Europe in the continent to be 70,000 bales, and in Great Britain nothing to speak of. Correspondents in England and discouraging prospects of the coming crop would prevent heavy shipments to America late in the spring. It would be a fortunate circumstance that England will require a good share of this surplus—if it can be spared—before the new crop is shipped. The imports into London this season already exceed 100,000 bales, and the English market is now in condition to gather much before the 1st of October, there is yet remains a brewing season of nearly two months before the new crop comes to hand. A cable telegram from London, on Thursday last, reported hops at 70 cents on Monday. It is quoted at 70 cents on Monday. It is quoted at 70 cents on Monday. It is quoted

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
Packets of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S USURPATION.

Not since the downfall of the rebellion has the public mind been so profoundly moved as within the last three days, by the attempt of ANDREW JOHNSON, by usurpation, to obtain the control of the War Department. Mr. STANTON had just been restored to the Department through the regular operation of a law of Congress. He was there in the performance of his duties and in pursuance of such a law—a law that was as sacred as any law in existence, and binding on both him and the President. Neither had a right to disobey or in any manner disregard it; but both were as much bound by it as the humblest man is bound by the law whose validity has never been questioned, and that is vital to the preservation of the most sacred right of the citizen. The proceeding of the President was, therefore, glaring usurpation, because it was in utter defiance of law, and solely to execute his personal will and accomplish a selfish purpose, conceived in anger, and pursued with a reckless disregard of means and consequences. However much men may differ in other respects, good citizens of all parties and creeds will be found acting together in supporting the unmistakable commands of a law of the land. Every private doubt and individual construction—every personal interest and party aim must go down before the majesty of law. If disobedience by the ignorant and the humble cannot be excused, when the President sets a law at defiance, and with no pressing necessity or public emergency for a plea, substitutes therefor his own will, and with all the power of his position attempts to execute it, what but his speedy IMPEACHMENT should follow? This Mr. JOHNSON has done, and Congress, we are persuaded, is prepared to do its whole duty, and impeach him.

In our columns this morning are spread out the fullest details of the President's attempt at usurpation. From them can be gained a distinct view of what Mr. JOHNSON expected to accomplish by the conspiracy which failed when Gen. GRANT, with a promptness and sagacity which will stand to his everlasting honor, indignantly refused to become his instrument. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS is performing the *role* which JOHNSON laid down for Gen. GRANT. It was necessary that the usurper should have an instrument to work with, and one has been found who is as obedient and serviceable, it would seem, as even the bad man of the White House could desire. When we come to consider the motives underlying this action and the end which, should it prove successful, will be reached, we find every rebel and every rebellious element in the land applauding the President. The bones of the dead rebellion are vitalized by this act of usurpation. In the hope in some way of benefitting themselves, the Democratic party, though unwilling to bestow a distinct indorsement, have backed the President and urged him on to this extreme act. One of the questions which present themselves is, will they urge him to go farther still, even to the crisis of revolution, into which no one doubts that ANDREW JOHNSON, if not speedily arrested, is prepared to precipitate the country? In the early dawn of the rebellion it was a question how far the Democratic masses would follow the party leaders through whose teaching it had been precipitated. And it is no less a question now, how far the leaders can take the masses of the Democratic party in support of ANDREW JOHNSON, fired as he is to the highest pitch of anger, moved by the worst passions, blind to every consequence in the pursuit of the contest which for more than three years he has waged with the representatives of the people? The Democrats in Congress, in the vain hope of gathering something from the wreck, may support the usurper and encourage him into open revolution, but we believe that the masses of their party will refuse to follow. There is a point beyond which men cannot be urged—and ANDREW JOHNSON is too poor a creature, his objects are too unpromising of profit or advantage, to enlist reflecting men of the least character to become his champions.

As in the first dawn of the rebellion, it is no less a duty now to stand by Congress against a faithless Executive. It is neither Radicalism nor Conservatism, but the majority of the land—the Republic itself—that is menaced. We feel persuaded, as we have already said, that the Republicans in Congress will do their duty. The time has fully come when policy and principle unite in support of the demand for the removal of ANDREW JOHNSON from the Presidential office, according to the forms of the Constitution, and for reasons which are as manifest as any that ever appealed to men's senses.

THE COURSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

In times of trial and difficulty individuals enjoy the opportunity of showing whether they are capable of self-guidance—whether they are wise or unwise. One may be placed so fortunately in life, may be so favored by circumstances that scores of years may pass over him without the rise of an occasion for the exercise in any high degree of those qualities which distinguish the sage from the fool. The same thing is true in regard to nations. Disbelievers in democratic institutions used to say about the United States, that their situation in this new country, isolated from the complications of Europe and with almost boundless fields of unoccupied lands for the refuge of our distressed, or turbulent population, was so exceptionally favorable that our example could not be referred to as an exemplar for any other people. The same persons also took pleasure in affirming that a nation's capability of self-government could not be tested in quiet and prosperous times. Should war, especially should internal war arise, a chance would occur, they said, to show whether or not we were capable of the self-denial, unanimity, and perseverance required to sustain the shock and pressure before which any nation must succumb and perish, unless guided and sustained by one, or a few persons appointed by Providence to represent it. Well, war at length came, and the great American people stood the trial, and acquitted themselves in a manner which commanded not only the approval, but the admiration of the world.

As if Providence had designed to subject us to the most complete and satisfactory trial, the wise and beloved leader who had been our pilot through the storms and manifest dangers of war, was taken from us at the moment when we were approaching a part of our voyage rendered perilous by unseen rocks, and by breakers hidden from distant view. Instead of the thoughtful and conscientious guide to whom unlimited power might be entrusted without fear of misuse or abuse, our accidental President seems to find his chief satisfaction in making his influence felt beyond his proper sphere, and in the usurpation of functions he was never intended to exercise. Arrogantly assuming the character of an almost infallible expounder of the Constitution, he has for years, under pretext of maintaining that instrument in its integrity, systematically set up his own arbitrary will against the will of the people who elected him to office. In popular harangues denouncing the actual Congress as "an unconstitutional body hanging on the verge of the Government," he has persistently through his administration thus far kept up an unseemly and irritating contest with the Senate and House of Representatives. At last under circumstances of peculiar aggravation this reckless and unscrupulous usurper has deliberately violated a law of Congress in ordering his subordinate, General LORENZO THOMAS, to assume the office of Secretary of War.

In this proceeding both a law of Congress and a law of the Constitution are trodden under foot. Whether in these disgraceful transactions we see a predetermined scheme of usurpation, or the result of unrestrained passion, in either case the duty of the people is obvious. In this intelligent nation no man, however admired, or high placed he may be—and much less an ANDREW JOHNSON—can play the part of CÆSAR, or the violent usurper with any chances of success. A nation blessed with education, the press, and the telegraph are not to be controlled in that way, nor are they likely to look with indulgence upon any attempt in that direction, however abortive it may be. The people will undoubtedly stand by Congress, and rally to the support of the Constitution and the laws. They will thus prove themselves as capable of defending themselves and their institutions against the encroachments of ambitious demagogues, or would-be tyrants, as during recent years they proved themselves capable of defending themselves and their institutions against armed enemies.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The events of the past few days, at Washington City, have contributed more towards convincing the people of the country of the treasonable and revolutionary purposes of ANDREW JOHNSON, than have all his other acts combined. What the masses of the people either did not see at all, or beheld "through a glass darkly," they cannot now help seeing with perfect distinctness. Wise and experienced statesmen, who hesitated to exercise the power of impeachment while a shadow of doubt remained as to the guilt and designs of the President, hesitate no longer, and declare that he must and shall be impeached. Thinking, prudent men, all over the country, have been hoping that impeachment might be avoided; but they no longer entertain a doubt as to the unlawful and dangerous designs of the President, and they look upon his impeachment as a necessity brought about by his own reckless criminality. Who can doubt now, that the purpose of ANDREW JOHNSON is and all along has been to prevent reconstruction in the interest of freedom, and admit the rebels and traitors of the South to place and power, without either indemnity for the past or security for the future? Who can doubt now, that, in his long, stubborn and persistent struggle against the legislative department of the nation, he steadfastly labored to hinder and delay a just and peaceful settlement of the issues decided by the sword, to the end that the "lost cause" might be regained? Who can doubt now, notwithstanding his oft-repeated asseverations that his only aim was to execute the laws and support the Constitution—and notwithstanding the oath which he took so to do—that he never intended in good faith to carry out the reconstruction laws? Congress has stood as a wall between the liberties of the people and the usurpations of the President; and, finding himself foiled at all points in his treasonable career, he at last determines to set the law and the law-making power at open defiance! This is a most amazing spectacle, and springs from the very madness of treason. Foiled in his attempts to tyrannize over the representatives of the people; failing to carry out his schemes either through diplomacy or duplicity; unable to make pliant tools of high civil and military officers, such as STANTON, GRANT, SHERMAN, G. H. THOMAS, and others, he throws off the mask. The necessity of Mr. JOHNSON'S impeachment is now apparent, and the issue must be boldly and promptly met. The people are ready and they expect Congress will do their duty. It is perhaps well for the country that he has precipitated the crisis at this time. With his capacity for mischief, his boldness in a bad cause, nothing would have been too desperate for him to attempt, had he succeeded in luring GRANT, and other officers of the army into his toils. With the army at his command, and its chief officers under his control, he would have no hesitation in resorting to force to carry out his treasonable purposes. Now that the nation is permitted to behold ANDREW JOHNSON as a usurper of their liberties and a violator of their laws, it behooves them to support their representatives in the exercise of the Constitutional power for stripping him of those high functions which he has sought to use against the welfare of the Republic. Let ANDREW JOHNSON be impeached and deposed.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAW.

The language of the Constitution is, "the President shall *nominate*, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate *appoint* all officers;" but it does not authorize him to appoint any officer without such "advice and consent," except during the recess of the Senate, when he can issue commissions which shall run only till the adjournment of the succeeding session of the Senate. The attempt to thrust LORENZO THOMAS into the War Department was therefore not only in violation of the Civil Tenure Act, but clearly in violation of the Constitution—for which Mr. JOHNSON professes so much veneration—and was an act of usurpation, for which, in view of all the circumstances, he should, and we hope will be impeached. And THOMAS, in undertaking to exercise the functions of Secretary of War, has openly violated a law of Congress, and made himself liable to severe punishment. Some persons may not understand what the provisions of the Civil Tenure Act are; we therefore quote the sections applicable to the case:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, accept any appointment to or employment in any office, or shall hold or exercise, or attempt to hold or exercise, any such office or employment, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, he shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every removal, appointment or employment made, had, or exercised, contrary to the provisions of this act, and every taking, signing, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be, high misdemeanors, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, every person guilty thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

The Constitution and the law both have been defied, and in the most flagrant manner. Not a month has elapsed since the Senate solemnly affirmed the binding character of this law on the President; and the act of directing General THOMAS to perform the duties of the War Department was not only a flagrant violation of the Constitution and law, but a gross indignity toward that body.

THE NEW ARTICLE OF DEMOCRATIC FAITH.

The publication of a new Democratic paper in St. Louis, with the significant title of "*The Repudiator*," we have already announced. Its object is the total and early repudiation of the national debt. Mr. PENDLETON and the Democratic party, whose favorite, more than any other public man, he is, have done well in going as far as they have, but neither as yet has gone far enough. Nevertheless, the stand taken by PENDLETON and the recognition he has received encourages "*The Repudiator*" to believe that the time will be short when open repudiation will be the watchword not of Mr. PENDLETON only, but of the Democratic leaders and a large portion of the party. "Mr. PENDLETON'S *propositions*," says the new organ "*includes repudiation*." "This is commendable so far as it goes." "This so-called debt is a fraud," continues the new light of Democracy, therefore it was, "would it sully the faith of the government to repudiate a fraud?" "Would it not rather," it continues, "sully its character and tarnish its honor to become the protector of thieves, of plunderers, of peculators, of tyrants, of usurpers?" That the people in this quarter may know what Pendletonian Democracy liberally interpreted by one of the faith, is, we give the following extract from the new organ:

"Let the American people show the world that they appreciate public and constitutional liberty at a higher value than they do bonds fraudulently obtained, and we shall feel no concern about sullying the 'faith of the Government.' It is the great mistake of the country that the 'Government' has kept no faith with anybody, to whom its faith was pledged. This thing called 'the Government' has obtained a lot of bonds under false pretenses, by the practice of a trickery indictable under the statute; and it now calls upon the people to ratify its fraud. This is called honor, forsooth!"

All who are for this sort of progressive Democracy will please fall into line. That to this complexion is the Democratic faith tending, is as plain as the unclouded sun at noonday.

ROYALTY IN AFFLICTION—KING GEORGE V.

Every man in virtue of his humanity has a right to the sympathy of every other member of the race. A Roman theatrical audience vehemently applauded the line of TERENCE, "I am a man, and nothing pertaining to humanity is uninteresting to me." Even kings and queens in their high places are regarded by the humblest human being with the feelings prompted by a common nature, and just in proportion to their wisdom are their desire and endeavor that the natural bond between them and the lowest of their subjects shall not be forgotten. Though this is admitted to be true now, it was not always so. In the ancient and in the modern East some foolish mortals who happened to be kings have thought it best and safest to isolate themselves from their subjects, shutting themselves up in palaces surrounded by many walls, and never showing their faces to any except their immediate attendants. Even in the West there have been a few instances of nearly the same kind. At present the greatest royal personages seem eager to make themselves common. They appear frequently in public, and retain only those barriers between them and their subjects absolutely demanded by propriety. LOUIS NAPOLEON writes a book and chooses for it a subject which enables him, while writing about the men and events of a remote age, to unfold and justify his relations to his own time and country. He owns his desire to gain a respectable position in the republic of letters. Like any other Parisian literary man, he fishes for a chair among the immortal Forty. With walking stick in hand, he makes a morning call at a private gentleman's house, and not finding the gentleman at home, he leaves a card. Queen VICTORIA enters into familiar conversation with plain Mr. ARTHUR HELPS about her late husband, and to enable him to understand how pleasantly she and the Prince had spent their time together, she lets him read her private journals. And then that others may be qualified to feel with her in the memory of her bereavement, she is persuaded to publish her record of "Life in the Highlands." Probably her British Majesty's book has been read with as kindly and respectful feeling and has enlisted as much sympathy among us republicans as among the loyal people beyond the water who call her their Queen.

VICTORIA though in sorrow, still occupies and is likely to occupy until death, her hereditary position of royal state and power. The Atlantic Telegraph of yesterday reminded us of a princely family whose calamitous change of fortune will surely afford the subject of some eloquent pages to the historians, and of some pathetic verses to the poets of the future. Unless we are mistaken the sorrows of King GEORGE V, of Hanover, have created little sympathy in this country. We have not seen much evidence of curiosity even in regard to him. All remember how Prussia took away his sceptre—how he flitted somewhither, and then in obedience to BISMARCK'S command, published an edict, if that name denotes the thing, in which he told his subjects not to regard his orders or interests any longer. A telegram dated at Vienna February 19, mentions a private banquet at which King GEORGE and his family and a number of their adherents were present. "It is reported that *in a speech the King assured the company he would soon return home and resume his seat on the throne of Hanover, in spite of Prussia.*"

In view of the connection long existing between England and Hanover we ought to feel rather more interest in King GEORGE than we do. Our fathers were once the subjects of the Elector of Hanover. By the settlement made at the revolution of 1688, when Queen ANNE died in 1714 GEORGE LOUIS, Elector of Hanover, became King of England under the title of GEORGE I. In 1814 Hanover was made a Kingdom. Hence GEORGE IV. and WILLIAM IV. were Kings of Hanover as well as of England. Had VICTORIA *been a boy* he too would have been King of Hanover. As she was only a girl, by the Salic law, the nearest male heir, being the Duke of Cumberland, received the crown of that country. GEORGE V, of Hanover is a son of that Duke, and his number V. indicates his succession to GEORGE IV, "our fat friend," the Regent of unblessed memory.

Let us return to the "banquet" mentioned in the telegram. Several months ago we read in a Leipzig magazine some details about King GEORGE and his family in exile, which were called to memory by the telegram. In the article referred to, we were told how King GEORGE V. lives near Vienna, "a King without a crown, a ruler without a people, a regent without a land." An hereditary friendship of long standing between the royal House of Austria and the royal House of Hanover, made the Austrian capital the natural place of refuge for the banished King. In the beautiful village of Hietzing, three miles from Vienna, is situated the villa Brunswick which the Emperor assigned the exiles as their residence. The house stands behind the gardens of the palace of Schoenbrunn.

The daily ways, amusements and labors of the royal exiles are described in a manner to make one admire the dignity and cheerfulness with which they all bear their grievous and mortifying misfortunes. The former Crown Prince ERNEST AUGUSTUS studies politics and jurisprudence. King GEORGE is represented as being very industrious; giving regular receptions to visitors, and spending much of every day in his cabinet. Frequently five or six hours of the night are occupied in the dictation of letters. As his Majesty is blind, he is compelled to trust an amanuensis with the most secret matters.

The magazine writer says that he once asked a Hanoverian officer whether this industry of the King in his Cabinet had anything to do with the conspiracies going on in Hanover? The answer was that all rumors connecting King GEORGE with those movements and agitations in his former dominions were long ago publicly declared erroneous. The officer added that the Cabinet labors of the King related entirely to his family affairs and private interests. "Though well content with this answer," says the reporter, "we cannot get rid of the thought that politics have some place in the Brunswick villa—that the hours devoted to the reception of callers are sometimes hours of business—and that the numerous travelers passing to and fro between Vienna and Hanover occasionally convey something more than friendly greetings."

At that time the hopes of restoration entertained by King GEORGE and his friends were not openly talked about. From the telegram quoted above it appears that those hopes have become very strong—a circumstance pleasing to those who sympathize with royalty in affliction. Has King GEORGE made up his mind to reign on BISMARCK'S terms; or do his hopes rest on the success of the Cabinet labors referred to?

BISHOP COLENSO.

In the foreign news of the 21st it was reported that "the Supreme Court of Natal have at last decided the church property question in favor of Bishop COLENSO." While some in this country will be grieved by this decision, we are inclined to think that a greater number must be gratified by it. And their satisfaction with the action of the Court, will increase with increasing knowledge of the grounds and consequences of the decision. These will be made known among us in due time. In the meanwhile, we cannot but recollect the prominent events of the strife waged in courts of law, and before the bar of public opinion, between the Bishop of Natal and his enemies. Though we may regard Bishop COLENSO as utterly wrong in his views of the meaning of the Bible, and though we may hold opinions directly opposed to his in regard to the history and evidence of the canonical scriptures, we may be quite unable not to see that his course and conduct from the beginning of his public career, have been consistent with devotion to truth, and also well adapted to bring to trial and settlement several questions of great practical importance in England. Had the minds of men within and without the church by law established, remained stationary, these questions might have remained unsettled and almost undiscussed. But for more than fifty years the intellectual life of Great Britain has been in a state of incessant and violent agitation. The seed sown for centuries before had long been germinating, and had begun to spring up. The advance achieved by all the physical sciences and the consequent knowledge gained of natural laws, the intimate familiarity attained with the habits and notions of alien races of mankind, and the unsatisfactory results of repeated explorations of old metaphysical fields made by thinkers uncommitted to foregone conclusions, or established theories by professional or selfish considerations—these and other causes had introduced an element of doubt into the common views of the most venerable subjects, and had opened up for re-discussion many questions supposed to have been decided ages ago. Some of the questions thus reopened lay at the very foundations of the established church. Able, learned and conscientious clergymen, seeking for a solution of their difficulties, found it in a reconciliation with an ancient church whose privilege or misfortune it is to possess an infallible judge of controversies. Others equally able and learned left the church by another door, resolved to believe too little rather than too much. The brightest and most accomplished young men, destined by their friends and by circumstances to become ministers of the church, refused to accomplish their destiny. Unable to make up their minds in the midst of the conflicting opinions prevalent as to the real doctrines contained in "the articles"—assured by one school that taking orders bound them to believe and teach certain views under penalty of the guilt of perjury, and assured by another school that assuming orders implied nothing of the sort, as the articles readily admitted of the most latitudinarian interpretations, they either declined the responsibility of taking so hazardous a step, and adopted some other profession, or becoming clergymen, they became liable to the most offensive charges from one portion of their countrymen, or were hailed as partners in the gathering and division of illegal spoils by another portion of them. It must have been about equally painful to be regarded as a hypocrite by one respectable class, and patted on the back as a worthy champion of the church by another, known or believed to see nothing higher in the church than a big institution for the collection of tithes and the provocation of Dissenters. By multitudes Bishop COLENSO was received as the MOSES they had been looking for without much hope of his coming. Distinguished at Cambridge as a student and as a Fellow, having graduated as Senior Wrangler, we believe, he and a friend prepared some school books admitted to be the best works of their class. Devoted to the exact sciences, he is known to have felt no interest in the theological controversies raging during his youth and early manhood. He had taken orders in the church, but had probably read no more theology than was absolutely needed as a qualification for that step. Lord ELDON tells us that his examination on Hebrew at Oxford consisted in being asked and in answering the question, what is Hebrew for the place of a skull? But JOHN SCOTT was a layman. We have COLENSO'S own authority for stating that when he went to South Africa as Bishop of Natal, his theology was easily carried, and of Biblical criticism, he knew literally nothing. He was, however, sincere in his professed belief—did not doubt the doctrines he had been taught and had undertaken to teach—and in becoming a missionary bishop, was animated by zeal, real though not consuming, to carry the blessings of Christianity to the Heathen. Of course his experience among the Pagans was that of other missionaries. When he had mastered the Zulu language and had begun to translate the Bible into it, he found his assistant very acute in detecting the apparent contradictions and real difficulties of the book. Unfortunately, though the bishop had heard of such embarrassments, he had been wont to regard them as necessarily of easy removal. As persistently and ingeniously urged by the Zulu, they were novel to him. Devoted to the pursuit of scientific truth all his life, he applied himself honestly to the work of investigating and explaining away the critical objections brought against the narrative, by his Pagan assistant. The result of his studies was the conviction that his whole theory—the received theory—of the origin and relations of the Pentateuch, must be abandoned. But he was not, nor is he now willing, or tempted to give up essential Christianity. His Christian opinions as modified by critical study, are very different from his former creed, and from the views held by a majority of the clergy of the establishment. It is quite likely that COLENSO would have yielded to the request to resign his bishopric, if he had been permitted to act for himself. In the long legal contests by which he has been compelled to maintain his place in the episcopate, he has been acting as the representative of those members of the establishment, both lay and clerical, who desire to see determined the limits by which freedom of thought and teaching are restricted or defined, in the Constitution of the Church. However much we may dissent from Bishop COLENSO'S opinions, or regret the condition of things to which they have given rise, we may hardly doubt that the Church of England would not have existed many years longer without some such convulsion, even if the Bishop of Natal had studied his Bible before undertaking to translate it into the Zulu language. We doubt as little that the removal of legal bonds from the clergy of the establishment, will result in good to the church and to the world. Orthodoxy maintained by fear of the canon lawyers is neither an admirable nor a useful thing. A rationalist prevented by dread of prosecution from publishing his opinions will certainly work mischief in another way. In its grand effect and ultimate consequences the triumph of COLENSO over his ecclesiastical persecutors is, or will be, the triumph of freedom of thought and freedom of teaching in the English church.

THE Democratic Presidential pot is beginning to boil at a furious rate. In other words, the troubles of the party are actual and growing. The supporters of Mr. PENDLETON are not as confident as they were, because his opponents have become far more so, and threaten to break things. But as yet the PENDLETONIANS have the advantage, chiefly because the opposition to him are not united. A party for General DIX are organizing; a party for HENDRICKS are showing considerable zeal; there are some who think HANCOCK would prove the most available candidate; and latterly Mr. JOHNSON—ANDREW of the White House—has come into the lists, and strange as it may appear, some of the old stagers are for him, and he thinks—but that don't matter—he is going to have them all. It is a beautiful medley, and growing worse daily.

JUDGE CATON, an eminent Illinois Democrat, having been requested to run for Governor, has written a letter declining the honor, and he improves the occasion to lay out Mr. PENDLETON as a Presidential candidate as cold as a wedge. He regards him not only unsound in his views but a dangerous man—after VALLANDIGHAM, the worst in the country. He warns the Democrat party that their candidate, if they wish for success, must have been on the side of the Government and against rebellion; in favor of an honest fulfillment of our financial engagements, and personally unobjectionable. Regarding Mr. PENDLETON'S course, he says if it has been well adapted to secure the nomination "it is still better adapted to insure defeat at the election."

IT is suspicious, to say the least, that so much pains have been taken to keep from the public the Free Railroad debate and the ayes and nays on the substitute and amendments, whereby the bill has been made practically inoperative. There is published, at a huge cost, what purports to be a "Record" of the daily proceedings, but in this publication—which is the next thing to nothing at all—in the place of the much wanted reports of the proceedings on the Free Railroad bill, a promise is made that at "some future day" they will be given. Are Senators so afraid to face the music that they have taken pains to see that the proceedings are suppressed? If this is not the case, whence the suppression? We repeat, to say the very least, this looks suspicious, and should be explained.

THE *World* is laboring to prove that the capture of Fort Donelson by GRANT—the anniversary of which event was celebrated Monday evening last in New York, was an affair reflecting little credit on the General, and our army, and was more worthy of ridicule than praise. And besides, it was not GRANT who did it. What little credit there was, according to the Democratic organ, belonged to the late Gen. C. F. SMITH. We are not so certain the *World* would not have it understood that GRANT was in some other place at the time, and that it was somebody else who demanded of BUCKNER, the rebel General, "unconditional surrender," accompanying the polite demand with the no less polite intimation that if it was not complied with he would "move immediately on his works." The *World* has to go but one step farther, and deny that GRANT had any part in the war at all, and vow that it was some SMITH or other who did the fighting and planning which has been attributed to him.

THE Democrats are experiencing no inconsiderable difficulty in selecting the place for holding their Presidential Convention. Chicago, (of course,) Cincinnati, Cleveland and Indianapolis are competing sharply; and, with great expectations and many promises, New York has stepped in for the honor. That she should have it she can readily make out by pointing to the new Tammany Hall, the varied attractions of the city, and to the men—Mr. SEYMOUR'S "friends"—who conducted the great mob, murdered scores of "niggers," burned their hospital, and hanged any number of men suspected of loyalty. New York should have the honor, clearly!

KENTUCKY has sent to the United States Senate in the place of Mr. GUTHRIE, a gentleman whom nobody seems to know much about. His name is THOMAS C. MCCREERY, and he hails from Daviess county. The only thing we have seen concerning him is the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

"Mr. McCreery is about fifty-one years of age, and, though always one of the leading Democrats of his State, has never before held public office. In 1851 and 1853, he ran for Congress, but his district being largely Whig, he was defeated. He is spoken of by those who know him as a very able man, and his election gives general satisfaction."

THE President had an extensive delivery yesterday, to wit: Gen. MCCLELLAN, to be Minister to England; Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, with orders to take charge of the office at once; Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS to be Lieut. Gen. by brevet, and also General by brevet. The action relating to the War Department caused much excitement, and what is reported in our Washington dispatches concerning it will be read with interest.

IN the Senate yesterday Mr. ERRETT introduced a bill granting to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company the right to extend its road from its terminus, and build branches from any point in Allegheny city to connect with any other roads, and for this purpose, the said road "shall have all the privileges of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company." Probably phraseology more comprehensive than this could not have been employed. We hope it will pass.

IN the event of the resignation of Mr. MCCULLOCH, there is a fair chance that he will be succeeded by Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue. Should Mr. W. succeed to this responsible position, the country will have much reason to rejoice that the President had been moved to select a gentleman at once, so capable and honest; one who would bring to the question of revenue a thorough knowledge and independent views—the result of patient investigation and much reflection.

EVER since the "falling out" between Mr. JOHNSON and Gen. GRANT, there has existed a "coldness" between the President and two members of his Cabinet, growing out of the character of the testimony they gave as to what occurred at the famous Cabinet meeting after the restoration of STANTON. It will be remembered that the letters of two Cabinet Ministers failed to sustain the word of the President. Early resignations and a reconstruction of the Cabinet are rumored.

IT would appear from our Harrisburg letter to-day that the Committee who went there to procure the repeal of the consolidation act, have produced a favorable impression and are likely to succeed. It is presumed, however, that both sides will be heard before action is taken on the question. In this connection, it may as well be said that it is freely reported that a powerful railroad corporation has promised to give its influence for repeal.

THE Baltimore *American* favors the application to the City Council for a waiver of the city's first mortgage against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. It says:

"The importance of the road and the great necessity for its completion to the business interests of Baltimore, is admitted. Perhaps it will not do all that is claimed for it, but it will do much. It will give us a direct avenue to Pittsburgh, one of the most important railroad centers of the country, and advance to draw thence not only an important trade with the rich regions of Western Pennsylvania, but also give us better connections than we now have with the entire Northwest."

AT a late meeting of the National Board of Free Underwriters in New York, it was stated that there has been, since 1858, a steady decrease of rates, and an increasing ratio of losses. The statistics of losses show an increase of 100 per cent. The change of rates was made none too soon. Special ground was taken against the practices of hasty adjustment and payment of losses, and of over-insurance. Twelve per cent. is suggested as a permanent rate of interest on insurance capital.

AFTER the terrible powder explosion in China in December, which blew half the town of Hankow to pieces, one of the most curious sights was the great number of bullocks standing about among the debris where their stalls had been, alive and quiet, but denuded of all their hair, and in some cases, literally skinned.

Remarkable bullocks to stand "quiet" under such circumstances.

A CHICAGO paper is contending for the unsurpassed and unsurpassable magnitude of the late fire there; and Portland for putting in a claim for precedence in the matter of conflagration, is troubled with the remark that Portland "might be taken up and set down on the burnt district of Chicago, and find itself endowed with comfortable suburbs at that." Chicago is nothing if not pert.

A PROPOSITION is pending before the Philadelphia Councils to authorize the building of another ice boat to maintain the navigation of the Schuylkill in winter—not this but any future winter when it shall become necessary to resort to such an agent. It is maintained that it would pay to maintain a "fleet of boats" to keep the river open.

AN Atlanta (Ga.) dispatch says: There is a great revival of business throughout the South, consequent upon the advance in cotton. That staple has gone up to prices that make planters jubilant. It sold here lately at 18½@18¾ cents, and was higher still at Macon, Columbus and Montgomery.

THE Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest held a meeting in Chicago on Wednesday, when it was agreed to hold an Exposition in that city commencing on the first Tuesday in August and continue three days.

A bureau is about to be organized in New York for correspondence with western Governors, to arrange for the employment of the idle laborers of the city. If the surplus laboring population of our great cities could be spread over the agricultural regions of the country, it would conduce greatly to the advantage of all concerned—city, country and laborers.

The Vice Presidency.

BEAVER, February 21, 1868.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Allow me, through your excellent paper, to suggest the name of Hon. R. Conkling, United States Senator from the State of New York, as a most suitable candidate for Vice President of the United States.

Who, that knows Mr. Conkling, will not agree with me, that he is not one of the first statesmen of the age? He is in the prime of life, and deeply attached to all the great principles of a republican form of government, and would not only make a sterling officer, but the prestige of his name would enable us to carry the State of New York next fall.

Mr. Conkling's great abilities as a statesman must be at no distant day appreciated by his Government, if not now, by being elected at some future time to the highest office within the gift of the people. A. SUBSCRIBER.

Johnson for President.

We have the authority of the New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* for saying that "during the last two weeks there has been a great change in Democratic feeling toward the President," as a Presidential aspirant. This writer avers that "It begins to look as though the Democracy may settle on him to lead their ticket next fall." And he adds:

It is whispered in Conservative circles that Belmont and the principal thinkers in the Manhattan Club are favorable to the nomination of Mr. Johnson, with Hancock for the second place, and a platform dealing with live questions only. Leading Democrats say this ticket would be the strongest that the party could present. Both Johnson and Hancock are perfectly sound on the issues of the present time, and these are the only ones with which the Democratic party should deal in the coming canvass. Some Democrats would rather have men like Horatio Seymour and Joseph R. Pendleton, but if Johnson and Hancock get the nomination they will probably receive every vote that would be polled for the most outspoken Democrat, besides many that would not.

In this connection the opinion of Alexander H. Stephens concerning Mr. Johnson is interesting. He is at present in Philadelphia, where a reporter of the *Inquirer* "interviewed" him. The reporter says he "ventured to suggest bluntly to Mr. Stephens that he should express his choice of a candidate for the next Presidency." The following was Stephens's reply.

"Well, I am not an active man now; I am a paroled prisoner. However, I don't mind saying that I think Mr. Johnson's re-election would be a good thing for the country. He is the best half-way man that I can see. I have disagreed with him many times, but he is a national man, who tries to do for the best, and who seems to see the clearest. I think his position is a patriotic one, and he is steadfast in it. If the Democratic party could harmonize and nominate him, it would encourage the southern people to believe that all might yet be well.

A Movement in the Right Direction.

In the House of Representatives on the 20th instant, the Hon. D. J. Morrell, of this State, asked unanimous consent to offer the following preamble and resolution. On being read, Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, interposed an objection, and they were not received at that time. We hope Mr. Morrell will persist until he obtains a vote on them:

WHEREAS, The depressed condition of the productive industries of the country is largely due to the burdensome taxation to which it is subjected; and whereas, such taxation is no longer necessary for the credit of the Government, and under the operations of increasing foreign competition must be chiefly borne by the producers and consumers out of the wages of labor; and whereas, the true interests of the people demand an early declaration by Congress of the policy which its maturer legislation will establish; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be, and it is hereby instructed to report for the action of this House at the earliest practicable date, bills providing for the reduction of capital and revenue tax from all useful productions, for the adjustment of import and tonnage duties so as to equalize the burdens of labor in the United States and labor between our own and competing nations, to encourage the free circulation of the sailing fleet instead of the product of his labor, secure the balance of trade in favor of the United States, and thus insure the nation financial solvency, a safe and permanent return to specie values, industrial prosperity, and true independence.

The Vice Presidency.

The Philadelphia *Press* republishes from the Chambersburg *Repository*, an editorial strongly in favor of Ex-Governor Curtin for Vice President, and accompanies it with the following editorial indorsement:

The article from the Chambersburg *Repository*, in favor of the nomination of Hon. Andrew Gregg Curtin as the Republican candidate for Vice President, is written with consummate ability, and will be warmly responded to by the numerous friends of the late Governor of Pennsylvania. Always a great favorite with the people, his ability qualifies to say that he never was more popular than at the present moment. Should he be nominated by the Republican National Convention, he will receive such a tribute of alarm that will sweep General Grant into the Presidency.

STATE POLITICS.

At the Union County Republican Convention, held at Lewisburg on Tuesday, Dr. Rooke was elected to the State Convention. The meeting instructed him to vote for Grant. Curtin, Hartranft, and Campbell.

The delegates to the State Convention from Mercer county are instructed for Grant and Curtin.

The Republicans of Wayne and Pike counties have appointed Mr. John Shouse delegate to the State Convention. Instructed for Grant and Curtin.

The Republicans of Butler county on Monday selected Hon. J. T. McJunkin as Senatorial delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and General Purviance and John E. Muder as Representative delegates. They were instructed for Grant and Curtin.

The Tioga county Republicans have chosen as delegates to the State Convention, J. B. Niles, Senatorial, and B. B. Strang and J. S. Mann, Representative, instructed for Grant and Grow.

A Central Grant Club has been organized in Waynesburg, Green county, and the Republicans of that section promise a vigorous fight.

The Lancaster county Democracy, unlike their allies of Allegheny county, pledged themselves on Tuesday to stand by President Johnson.

The Venango Republican County Committee met at Franklin on Monday. Messrs. M. C. Beebe and F. W. Mitchell were appointed conferees to select delegates to the Chicago Convention. Hon. R. S. McCormick was appointed delegate to the State Convention and E. E. Clapp and Mr. Campbell appointed to meet conferees from Mercer and Warren counties, to select a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

The Republican Committee of Butler county, at its late meeting, adopted a series of patriotic resolutions, including the following:

Resolved, That Gen. U. S. Grant has, by his matchless military achievements, as well as his administration of the civil office, proved himself a true and veneration of a liberty loving nation over whose destiny the people are about to call him as their Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That, as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, A. G. Curtin aided and abetted the efforts of the Union Army and its leader; it is fit that they should remain in civil life in the same relation.

Resolved, That the delegates this day nominated to represent the county of Butler in the next State Convention be, and they are hereby severally requested and positively instructed to vote for the nomination of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant for President, and Gen. A. G. Curtin for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we indorse the administration of Gov. John W. Geary, and pledge it our hearty support, believing that he has thus far been and will continue to be faithful to the trust reposed in the welfare and harmony of the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we sustain the policy of reconstruction adopted by Congress as to the reorganization of the States lately in rebellion.

At a meeting of the Luzerne County Committee, held at Wilkesbarre, on Wednesday, resolutions in favor of Grant and Grow, and for Hartranft and Campbell, were unanimously adopted, and the delegates to the State Convention were instructed to act accordingly.

The Montgomery County Republican Convention met at Norristown, on Thursday. Lloyd Jones was nominated Senatorial delegate, and Colonel Mintzer and William Roberts Representative delegates to the State Convention. Horace Royer delegate to Chicago, and George Boyer alternate. They were instructed to vote for Grant and Curtin, and the State delegates for Hartranft and Campbell.

The del